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		WEEK DAYS							
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.55	7.10
Yammat	Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.04	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.16	7.31
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.29	7.44
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.31	9.04	11.19	12.49	2.04	5.24	6.44	7.59
Fanning	Dep.	7.33	9.06	11.21	12.51	2.06	5.26	6.46	7.61
Shungshui	Dep.	7.36	9.09	11.24	12.54	2.09	5.29	6.49	7.64
Shumchun	Dep.	7.42	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.55	8.00

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep.	7.21	8.55	10.33	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.48
Shungshui	Dep.	7.23	8.57	10.35	11.42	3.02	4.19	5.15	6.50
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	9.06	10.44	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.59
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.43	9.16	10.54	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	7.09
Taipei	Dep.	7.46	9.20	11.04	12.12	3.24	4.41	5.37	7.12
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	9.33	11.14	12.22	3.37	4.54	5.50	7.25
Yammat	Dep.	8.12	9.46	11.27	12.35	3.50	5.07	6.03	7.38
Kowloon	Arr.	8.20	9.54	11.37	12.45	3.58	5.15	6.11	7.46

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	3.25	5.35	7.10
Yammat	Dep.	6.50	8.45	9.25	10.40	12.10	3.35	5.45	7.20
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.57	9.37	10.52	12.22	3.47	5.57	7.31
Taipei	Dep.	7.16	9.11	9.51	11.06	12.36	4.01	6.11	7.44
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.31	9.26	10.06	11.21	12.51	4.16	6.26	7.59
Fanning	Dep.	7.33	9.28	10.08	11.23	12.53	4.18	6.28	8.01
Shungshui	Dep.	7.36	9.31	10.11	11.26	12.56	4.21	6.31	8.04
Shumchun	Dep.	7.42	9.37	10.17	11.32	13.02	4.27	6.37	8.10

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep.	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.01	4.17	5.33	6.40	8.08
Shungshui	Dep.	8.19	10.44	11.47	3.07	4.23	5.39	6.46	8.14
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.48	11.51	3.11	4.27	5.43	6.50	8.18
Taipei Market	Dep.	8.33	10.58	12.02	3.21	4.37	5.53	7.00	8.28
Taipei	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.41	5.57	7.04	8.32
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.39	4.55	6.11	7.18	8.46
Yammat	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.23	7.30	8.58
Kowloon	Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.31	7.38	9.06

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	3.25	4.40	5.55	7.10	8.25
Shatin	Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	3.25	4.40	5.55	7.10	8.25
Shatin	Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20

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HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

25th, 27th & 28th December: "SUI AN" leaves Hongkong at 9 a.m., and
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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. MANUK ON "RELIGION AND ITS VALUE."

Last night, at the weekly meeting of the Hongkong Theosophical Society, the President, Mr. M. Manuk, addressed the members on "Religion and its Value." A large number of members and others interested were present.

Mr. Manuk gave a brief resume of the teachings of the various religions, and pointed out the similarity of all those teachings, in so far as moral and spiritual aspects were concerned. He also pointed out that spiritual teachers all taught that service towards our fellow-men was a necessary qualification for serving God. To serve God a man must serve his fellows first.

The various religious teachers supplied humanity with the keys of moral, mental, and spiritual life, whereby man attained perfection.

In dealing with the necessity for churches, Mr. Manuk said they were institutions which were absolutely necessary in imparting to the younger generations the truths embodied in the books of a religion, but he also referred to the dangers of such teachings, if in any way they were poisoned with intolerance or hatred towards any other religion.

In conclusion, he emphasised the necessity of religion in life, as it was through the ideals taught by religion that humanity lived up to ideals and thus realised the purpose of life.

The chair was taken by Mr. Russell.

SIAMESE PRINCE HERE.

INFORMAL VISIT OF ABOUT A WEEK.

Prince and Princess Prajadipok of Siam arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. *Empress of Asia* yesterday morning, for a visit of about a week's duration.

Capt. Neville, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, went aboard the vessel with a message of welcome from His Excellency to the Prince. As the latter's visit is to be a purely informal one, no official functions are being arranged, though, probably, receptions of a private character will be held under the auspices of the Siamese Consulate-General during the Prince's stay.

Prince Prajadipok and his suite are installed at the Hongkong Hotel, and will leave Hongkong on the s.s. *Fushimi Maru* to return to Siam via Singapore.

LOCAL SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

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An interesting billiards match was played at the Club Lusitano yesterday evening when Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, ex-Champion of Shanghai, met Mr. A. J. Osmund, Champion of Hongkong, in a game of 600 up, the local player winning by 183 points.

Osmund showed characteristically fine billiards from the outset, and just before the interval delighted the onlookers with a remarkable break of 182, all but about 20 points being off the red ball.

Johnson, though obviously a very fine player, could not find his true form, and moreover, he had markedly bad luck all through the game. His best breaks were a 44 early in the match, and a 50 just before the finish.

The final scores were called:—

Osmund	600
Johnson	405
Breaks:—	
Osmund	29, 40, 33, 182, 23, 52
Johnson	20, 44, 23, 50.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. MARRIED v. SINGLE.

The following are selected to play on Saturday, at 3 p.m. in the Married v. Single match on the Club ground:—

MARRIED.—R. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, Col. E. D. Matthews, E. J. B. Mitchell, Lt. Comdr. C. S. Lockhart, L. D. McNicoll, H. E. Hollands, H. Griffin, and E. W. Hamilton.

SINGLE.—R. E. A. Webster (capt.), H. Owen Hughes, A. O. I. Bowker, Rev. T. B. Powell, Rev. E. K. Quick, E. F. Stewart, G. R. More, H. J. Armstrong, E. N. Young, J. D. Humphreys, and L. P. Ralph.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. CHINESE.

In this match at Causeway Bay on Saturday the Hongkong C.C. 2nd XI will be composed of:—R. Macalpine (capt.), M. M. Watson, W. Brackenridge, H. J. Stevenson, G. R. Vallack, H. M. Howell, G. W. Sewell, N. C. Barber, H. Spicer, T. R. Jenkins and H. G. Burns.



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In regard to the recent revelations as to the extent of the trade in arms and war material which is going on with China, in which connection a number of seizures have been made on German and other ships, running to the East, a proclamation has been issued by the Straits Government, embodied in a *Gazette Extraordinary* issued last week, which forbids the export to China, or any settlement or port there, of any arms etc., excluding only sporting weapons. The proclamation is as follows:

"For a period of three years from the 1st day of December 1924, no person, company, corporation or partnership shall, either on his or its own behalf or on behalf of any other person, company, corporation or partnership of whatever nationality, export to China or any Concession, Settlement or Leased Territory in China any of the following articles:—

(1) Any guns or explosives of any description, exclusive of sporting weapons and ammunition therefor;

(2) Aeroplanes, engines and their component parts;

(3) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Given at Singapore, this 29th day of November, 1924.

Yesterday saw the opening of the Pioneer Silk Store in the new China Building, Queen's Road Central. The proprietors of this new venture are Messrs. Verhoniak Shewaram & Co. The display of shawls and materials from Egypt, India and China is extraordinarily complete and the visitor is immediately struck by the great variety of the designs and the quality of the materials shown, which strike a note quite novel in Hongkong. In addition to the bewildering variety of silks, satins, crepe-de-chine, etc., the Store is also exhibiting silverware, ivory and amber, and all sorts of jewellery and precious stones. For fifteen days the proprietors have marked all their prices down to a level which is bound to attract attention. To celebrate the opening of their new store, Messrs. Verhoniak Shewaram were "at home" yesterday to all their friends and visitors, who were treated with lavish hospitality. In the evening the celebrations were brought to a close with a dance, to which all were invited, a Filipino orchestra supplying the music.

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See the enormous expanse of handsome
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THE SHAMEEN LAND TRANSFER DISPUTE.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT FOR BANK OF EAST ASIA.

IMPORTANT RULING ON NATIONALITY QUESTION.

A CONSUL-GENERAL'S STATUTORY DUTY.

We reproduce below the full text of the judgment delivered in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on the 5th inst. by His Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner in the action brought by the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., and F. P. Vassania against Sir James Jamieson, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at Canton, and Mr. Frank Arnold Wallis, Vice-Consul of Canton. The claim was—

"For a declaration that the plaintiff Bank are entitled by virtue of diverse mesne assignments and in particular by virtue of an indenture dated August 4th, 1923, to the western half of lot 57 in the British Concession at Shameen for the residue of the term of 93 years granted by an indenture dated Nov. 8th, 1898, and made between Mr. W. Cowan, on behalf of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's works and public buildings, and E. Z. Simmons and Robert L. Chambers, of Shameen, Canton, and to have their title registered in the books kept for the purpose at H.M. Consulate-General, Canton."

2.—For a mandamus commanding the defendants or one of them to effect such registration.

Counsel in the case were Mr. Eldon Porter, K.C., and Mr. A. C. Holborn for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. V. Priestwood for the defendants.

The Judge delivered his decision as follows:—
This is an action of an important and unusual character. I only know of one similar to it, and I have been connected with Courts in extra-territorial countries for over 24 years. I refer, of course, to *Gout v. Cimitian* (1922 1 A.C.). It is brought by the parties to a deed of conveyance of a Crown Lease at Shameen against the two defendants in their official capacity as Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Canton in relation to one of their duties: it asks for a declaration as to rights and for a mandamus ordering the defendants to perform a certain duty alleged to be statutory. Many points are involved and have been fully argued before me, and I am much indebted to Counsel on both sides for the assistance given to the Court. The facts are short and are not in dispute.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The island of Shameen in the Consular District of Canton is a British Concession: it is held by the British Government on a lease in perpetuity from the Chinese Government made in 1861. It is for the "accommodation of the British Community": see also the Treaties of 1842 and 1843. It is managed by a Municipal Council, composed of qualified persons elected by the ratepayers at meetings presided over by the Consul-General (see *Shameen Land Regulations*, 1908, King's Regulations No. 2 of 1908, which superseded earlier ones of 1871 revised in 1898, under which he is now transferred of land and to be made in the Consulate-General at Canton within one month under a penalty not exceeding \$100). The land in the Concession has been leased by the British Government, now represented by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to lessees for terms of years; these are known as Crown Leases, and are undoubtedly valuable. In Exhibit A, a plan of the Concession has been placed before me, showing the various lots and the nationality of the holders. It is to be noted that others besides British subjects are the holders of these Crown Leases, including even the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle, two Chinese Government organizations. The lot in dispute in this case is marked on the plan at Lot No. 57 B. As I have said, these Crown Leases are valuable and provisions are made for the transfer of them and these transfers are to be made and mortgages are to be registered in a Register kept for the purpose at the Consulate-General (King's Regulations, Section 2) and it is not disputed that there is therefore a statutory duty to keep such a Register imposed upon the official in charge, i.e., the Consul-General. The leases are short, and the one in question is dated November 8th, 1898, and made between William Cowan, representing the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, and Ezekias Z. Simmons and Robert L. Chambers, who were American citizens. The land was leased to "the lessees, their executors, administrators and assigns."

The subsequent history of this lot, as taken from the admitted entries in the Register before me, is as follows:—Chambers transferred his share in Lot 57 B to Simmons in July, 1911; Chambers as executor of Simmons transferred in June, 1914, to Kavarana and Vassania; in July, 1917, Kavarana transferred to Vassania. In no case does the consent of the Crown as lessor appear in the Register. In 1923 Vassania (the second plaintiff), now the registered owner of this Crown Lease, sold the unexpired term for valuable consideration to the Bank of East Asia, Ltd. (the first plaintiff, hereinafter called the Bank), under a conveyance dated August 4th, 1923. This conveyance repeated the restrictive covenants on the right of alienation contained in the Crown lease of 1898. In

August, 1923, the duly authorized representatives of the parties to this conveyance attended at the Consulate-General to register the transfer from Vassania to the Bank. Registration was refused: hence this action. The ground for refusal, which was done on instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (who is the official head of the Consular Service), is set out admittedly correctly in the letter from the plaintiff's solicitors to the Consul-General dated August 13th, 1923. It was that registration was to be refused to limited companies incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances unless they fulfilled certain conditions, and that the Consul-General had decided this Bank did not fulfil them. The matter is carefully set out in the letters on pp. 21, 22 and 23 of Exhibit A. It is that the nationality of Chinese in China was a matter of dispute between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government: that the shareholders in the Bank, though British subjects, might prove to have to revert to Chinese nationality in China and therefore would not be subject to British jurisdiction nor capable of getting British protection; and that therefore a company with shareholders of that class could not in view of a covenant in the lease be the holders of a lease in Shameen. It is necessary to add that in view of previous interviews and correspondence it was expected that this refusal would be made; but it has never been suggested that Vassania had any knowledge of this. Now the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., is a Limited Company formed in Hongkong, a British Colony, under the Company Laws of the Colony, which very closely approximate to the Company Laws of England. It was incorporated on November 14th, 1918; its Memorandum and Articles of Association are in evidence; its head office and its registered offices are in Hongkong; it has a branch in Canton and a branch in Shanghai. It is registered as a British Company in Shanghai. It is not suggested that at the time of this conveyance of the Crown Lease the majority of the Directors were British subjects, and that the majority of the capital was in the hands of British subjects; though these British subjects were men of Chinese race they have for convenience been referred to as "Hongkong British Subjects." The Company is known in China under our legislation as a "Hongkong China Company," and such are expressly included in the terms "British Companies": see Order in Council, 1915, Art. 2.

PETITION OF RIGHT.
The plaintiffs claim that this transfer must be made under the Regulations, provided the transferors, i.e., the Bank, does not come within the classes prohibited either in the Crown Lease or in the King's Regulations. To this claim many defences are raised and the first one relates to the whole action, and if well founded will dispose of it. It is that the wrong procedure has been adopted: that no such action as this will lie at all for the real remedy, if any, is by petition of right, inasmuch as the real claim in the action is to make the Bank the holder of a Crown Lease and that no case has been cited where the title to land has been dealt with by such an action as the present. On the latter part of this contention I would like to mention the case of *The Queen v. The Registrar of Deeds for Middlesex* (21 Q.B.D. 355) where mandamus was issued to the Registrar to register a certain document which undoubtedly affected the title to land; and more recently still, that of *A. G. for British Columbia v. A. G. for Canada* (1909 A.C. 552), where the claim was for a declaration and an injunction in order to determine the title to certain lands in Canada. It does not seem to me to have been suggested anywhere that the procedure was wrong because the subject-matter of the claim was land. As to the petition of right, I would make this observation. I know not if petition of right can be filed here: if not, the present plaintiffs would be relegated for their remedy to London, and it might even be that such a petition could not be heard here: it is not certain that the fiat of the Crown could be made in the form that the petition be tried in H.M. Supreme Court for China; but as I am all clear that the Lord Chancellor could direct it to be heard here under the *Petition of Right Act, 1890*, when the origin and constitution of this Court is taken into consideration. The matter is discussed in *Robertson's Civil Proceedings* by and against the Crown, p. 380. Further it is possible that the Courts in England would not take jurisdiction in such a case. Whatever may be the incidence of land tenure in a British Concession in China, it is clear that the land remains land, is a foreign country, and there is much authority for the proposition that such cannot be the subject of a petition of right. See *Re Holmes* 31 L.J. Ch. 58 (and in Canada); *Benier v. Marquis of Salisbury* 1900, 2 Ch. 378 (land in India). It may, however, be that this land in the British Concession at Shameen is vested in the Crown, for special purposes, and that such a petition could be then heard: it is obvious that such procedure would constitute a great hardship upon any suppliant. But what is the position here and what is a

petition of right? The legal estate in this lot is at present in Vassania, the registered holder of the Crown Lease, for it is common ground that the title of the Bank is incomplete without the registration of the transfer in the books at the Consulate-General. He seeks to transfer that legal estate from himself to the Bank; and I fail to see how that can come within the ambit of a petition of right, even though the effect may be to constitute the Bank a lessee of the Crown. For petition of right is a process by which recovery is made from the Crown of property of any kind, including money, to which the suppliant is legally or equitably entitled, except in cases where this process is ousted by some statutory method of recovery (*Robertson* p. 381). See further 10 Halsbury, p. 23. It was stated clearly by the Court of Queen's Bench in *Feather v. R.* (35 L.J.Q.B. 208) agreeing expressly with the Court of Common Pleas: "The only cases in which the petition of right is open to the subject are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown." It is in such cases only that instances of petitions of right have been entertained and to be found in our books." See also the judgment of the Privy Council in *Esquimaux, etc. v. R.* (1920, A.C. 394). I know of no later enlargement of the ambit of a petition of right. The Crown Lease in this case can in no sense be said to have found its way into the possession of the Crown: it would doubtless have been otherwise had the Crown re-entered under any power of re-entry reserved in the lease: that has not been done; and it therefore seems to me that the defence that petition of right is the proper remedy in this case fails.

It was then suggested that the remedy sought would not be against the defendants inasmuch as they are Consular officers and servants of the Crown. As far as the claim to a declaration is concerned, it seems to me that the case of *Gout v. Cimitian* (1922 1 A.C. 105) and *China Navigation Co. v. MacLay* (1918, 1 K.B. 33) are exactly in point. In each a declaration was asked, in each it was granted, and in each the defendant was the official whose action rendered the proceedings necessary. In the first case a Consular official who had refused to register a man as a British subject, in the second the Shipping Controller who had exceeded his statutory powers in a requisition had made. In the second case it was expressly argued that the action would not lie against the official concerned, but should be brought against the Attorney-General as representing the Crown; but that argument was rejected. The head-note to the report of the 31 T.L.R. 81 runs:—"An action will lie against an officer of State, whether held by the head of the Department or not, for a declaration that an act done by him is not authorized by Statute." As far as the claim for a mandamus is concerned, this point was taken in the case of *Gout v. Cimitian* above referred to. That was a case against two Consular officers in Egypt claiming a declaration that the plaintiff was a British subject and a mandamus to enforce his registration as such; the declaration was made, but no decision as to a mandamus was given: it was not necessary. In the absence of any consent by the Crown to abide by my decision on the matter of a declaration, it becomes necessary for me to decide this point. It seems to have been hinted that because Consular Officers have many and varied duties a writ of mandamus could not lie against them in a proper case in respect of those duties; but I can see no foundation for any such suggestion. I know, and I have been for many years in extrajurisdictional countries, that Consuls perform many and various duties; some statutory and some not. These duties and functions are to be found described in such works as *Halsbury*, vol. 8 and *Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the British Crown*. Thus in China Consuls are judicial officers and this Court has considerable powers over them as such apart from the question of formal appeals (see Order in Council, 1904, Art. 23). Then the Consul-General in Shanghai is a Registrar of Shipping, and as such has not only taken proceedings in this Court, but has had orders made on him by this Court not to make entries in his Register; he also has a Land Register, and has constantly submitted without protest to orders not to make entries in his Land Register.

REGISTER OF SUBJECTS.

Each Consul for his district keeps a Register of British subjects, and as taken in the case of *Gout v. Cimitian*, it would seem that some power must exist to compel registration of a British subject in a proper case. In Shanghai again the Consul-General is a Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies with express powers of taking proceedings: surely such powers as exist in the Courts in England over the Registrars of Joint-Stock Companies must exist here: and in the case of *Regina v. Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies*, 21 Q.B.D. 132, *Willis* J. presently held that mandamus would lie to such an official in a proper case. The estate upon a public official then the appropriate remedy to enforce that duty is by a writ of mandamus addressed to that official; and that it is no defence to say that what he did was by order of his official superiors. And I can see no reason why, in that state of the law, it should not apply to the several statutory duties of Consular Officers as well as to other public officials. To hold otherwise would mean that the Executive, as represented in China by a Consular officer, could over-ride a Statute in refusing to do something which that Statute commanded him to do; and that the subject had no remedy in this Court. I cannot agree with that view. In passing, I should say that in the British Courts in China, Orders in Council made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts and King's Regulations made under those Orders in Council, have the force of Statute (Law).

Mandamus is a command issuing from a Superior Court directed to a person requiring him to do some particular thing therein specified which appertains to his office, is in the nature of a public duty, and is consonant to right and justice. Its purpose is to supply defects of justice (10 Halsbury, p. 77). In particular it has been used to enforce statutory rights and duties: to require public officials to carry out their duties (10 Halsbury, p. 79). It will issue to Government Officials in their capacity as public officers exercising executive duties which affect the rights of private persons (10 Halsbury, p. 82). Where Government officials have been constituted agents for carrying out particular duties in relation to subjects, whether by royal charter, statute or common law, so that they are under a legal obligation towards such subjects, a writ of mandamus will lie for the enforcement of such duties. (10 Halsbury, p. 93). Mandamus has issued to Special Commissioners for Income Tax (1920, 1 K.B.), to a Registrar of Building Societies (30 L.T. 718), and to a Registrar of Title Deeds (31 Q.B.D. 345). It was held by *Willis* J. to be available against a Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies (31 Q.B.D. 132) and in a proper case would have been available against a Registrar of Friendly Societies (L.R. 7 Q.B. 741), and it appears to me that it must be available against a Consular Officer in respect of statutory duties. It is true that the decision to issue the mandamus to the Special Commission for Income Tax was reversed in the Court of Appeal (1920, 1 K.B. 468), and that decision was affirmed in the House of Lords (1921, 2 A.C. 1). But the principle was the same, and the Lord Chancellor expressly said that mandamus would issue in a proper case to these commissioners (p. 7).

THE STATUTORY DUTY.

I have next to turn to the question whether the duty of registering a transfer is a statutory duty or not. Now the King's Regulation says:—"All transfers of land within the British Concession of land within the British Concession shall be made in the Consulate-General," and all Majesty's Consulate-General, and all mortgages shall be registered in the same place. It is not denied that the Consul-General under that has to keep some book in which mortgages may be registered: a statutory obligation upon him. It seems to me impossible to argue that it does not follow from that that it is also his duty, imposed by the Statute (the Regulation), to make a transfer and/or register a mortgage in proper cases. I hold, therefore, that there is a statutory duty upon the Consul-General to make transfers and to register mortgages in proper cases, and that this case is properly brought against the present defendants (see *China Navigation Co. v. MacLay*). Is this a proper case? Again various points are raised to show it is not. It is proposed to transfer to a limited company controlled by and composed of persons of the Chinese race, formed under the law of a British Colony and having its registered offices and its control within that Colony expressly under the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts in China and actually registered as a British Company in His Majesty's Consulate-General in Shanghai under the Order in Council, 1913. Now the original lease of 1861 was from the Crown to Simmons and Chambers, their executors, administrators and assigns; with this limitation on the right of assignment: "will not assign... unto any native of China or allow any native of China to erect or occupy any house or building upon the said land nor to any subject or citizen of a Foreign State unless such subject or citizen shall undertake in writing... to obey Regulations." (This latter part is an addition to the restrictive covenant as it was in the 1861 Crown Lease.)

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

It is clear that whatever may be the status of this Limited Company, it is not "the subject or citizen of a Foreign State." Under the least therefore the only limitation that concerns us is the one against assignment to a "native of China." Under the King's Regulations there is the restriction about transfers to a subject or citizen of a Foreign Power and a further limitation, added in 1908, gave the Consul-General discretion to refuse a transfer to the subject or citizen of any Power that had no Official Representative in Canton; that cannot apply to this case. I see no reason to change my view expressed at the hearing that the object aimed at by Section 2 of the King's Regulations was to preserve jurisdiction over the transfers of land. I cannot see any other reason for the second and third paragraphs of that Section. Now there is a Court in China over His Majesty's Courts in China over Hongkong China Companies and any other Company incorporated in the United Kingdom or any British possession, even after protection has been withdrawn (Order in Council, 1913, Art. 31), and this has been constantly exercised by the Courts. I see therefore nothing in the Regulations which authorizes the Consul-General to refuse to make a transfer of land to a Limited Company, even when constituted as the plaintiff Bank is constituted. It is, however, argued that such a Company "comes within meaning of the words 'a native of China' in the Convention in the lease. It is said that these words must have some meaning not merely confined to a natural person; and I agree, they must, for instance, include an artificial person, for instance, to go behind the certificate of incorporation of this Company and look at its composition: for then I shall find that the shareholders and directors are all persons of Chinese race, and it is known that such are claimed by the law of China as being Chinese citizens when in China: that under these circumstances no jurisdiction can be had over them (the directors and shareholders), and therefore this Limited Company with all its Chinese Associations must come within the words 'native of China'."

WHAT IS A LIMITED COMPANY?

Now what is a limited company? It is an artificial person, a legal entity quite apart from the shareholders of whom it is composed: its nationality is derived from the place of its incorporation and has nothing to do with the nationality of its shareholders. This has been the conception of English law for a long time and I need only to refer to *Janson v. Dreifontaine Mines* (1902 A.C. 484) and the *Daimler* case (1916 2 A.C. 507); in both the nationality of the Company concerned is distinct from that of its shareholders was insisted upon. The other important case I would mention is the *Polzeath* (1916 F. 117 and 241), when a ship was forfeited to the Crown under the Merchant Shipping Act. Now in these cases it is clear that the Court went behind the certificates of incorporation and ascertained the nationality of the shareholders, but it was not regarded as important in *Janson's* case, as the nationality of the Company remained Transvaal, it was important in the *Daimler* case to show what the real control was; whether the British Company was tainted with enemy character; in the *Polzeath* to show where was the principal place of business of the Company. And the same principle has been applied in the *Prize Court*: see the *St. Tudno* (2 Prize Cases 372, 1918, P. 231) to decide the real ownership of a ship.

The *Daimler* case really decided that Limited Companies can become affected with qualities just as natural people can. But no case goes to the length of saying that one can go to the nationality of the shareholders to determine the nationality of the legal entity the Company. And jurisdiction in China depends on nationality. As long then, as the restriction on transfers, etc. in Shamen are said to depend upon the nationality of the proposed transferee, i.e., upon the British jurisdiction to be exercised over him (which was the only matter put to me, and indeed on the correspondence the only matter that could be put)—so long does it appear that one is not entitled to go behind the certificate of incorporation. The *Daimler* case is the case which lays down the principle upon which a Court is entitled to go behind a certificate of incorporation of a Company. It was argued there, as here, that the Court had no right for any purpose to go behind the certificate of incorporation. Lord Parker showed (pp. 343/344) that it was clear that many eminent jurists had not found it contrary to principle to look, at least for some purposes, behind the corporation and consider the quality of its members. And he further pointed out (p. 344) that considerations which govern civil liability and rights of property in times of peace differ radically from those which govern enemy character in time of war. He disagreed (p. 340) with the view of the Court of Appeal that, where the law was concerned with the artificial persons, it was to know nothing of the natural persons who constitute and control it. And he went on:—

"In questions of property and capacity, of acts done and rights acquired or liabilities assumed thereby, this may be always true. Certainly it is so for the most part. But the character in which property is held and the character in which the capacity to act is enjoyed, and acts are done are not to go for material. The latter character is a quality of the company itself and conditions its capacity and its acts. . . . and if that character must be derivable, not from the circumstances of its incorporation which arise once for all, but from qualities of enmity and amity, I know not from what human beings that character should be derived. . . . if resort is not to be had to the predominant character of the shareholders and corporators."

It is suggested here, therefore, that on that doctrine the Court is entitled to go behind the certificate of incorporation of this Company for the purposes of placing a meaning upon words which it is admitted only refer to jurisdiction: words that have been in such leases in this connection since 1861. I can see nothing which leads me to such a conclusion in the doctrine above laid down. And it is to be remembered that many, if not most, of the directors and shareholders of this Limited Company (which as far as I am aware might have been formed in England) are recognized by the British authorities as British subjects, however difficult it may be to enforce that recognition in China.

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE.

The matter is put thus: no assignment of this lease can be made to a "Native of China"; this being a Crown Lease these words are to be construed in favour of the Crown (a position with which I fully agree, though it cannot be pressed too far): see 10 Halsbury 442 Jenks paragraph 1953, and A.C. v. Ewles Hospital (22 L.J. ch. 848); and therefore the Crown is entitled to go behind the certificate of incorporation to see the real character of this Company; and when it discovers from that, that the incorporators are many of them at all events persons who in China are claimed by the Chinese authorities (not admitted by the British authorities) to be Chinese citizens and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction and control of His Majesty's Court in China; it is entitled to refuse this transfer, even though such persons have the cloak of incorporation as a British artificial person. My first comment on that is that this right to inquire into the nationality of shareholders is not given anywhere by the legislature, where it is expressly given in the case of companies limited by guarantee: Order in Council, 1915, Article 14. Secondly, it is a power greater than is granted to the Registrar of Companies in the actual formation of

a China Company: see Order in Council, 1915, Articles 5, 6, 10 and 12. Thirdly, all the cases referred to were this power was exercised were wartime cases and it was exercised in every case as a means whereby some other essential facts were determined: in the *Daimler* case to discover control and therefore enemy character; in the *Polzeath* case to discover where the real "residence" of the Company was; in the *St. Tudno* to discover who were the real owners for Prize Court purposes of a ship. The nearest approach to any case like this that I have discovered is *R. v. Arnaud* (10 L.J. Q.B. 60), where Custom House officials were ordered to register as a British ship one owned by a corporation, even though the members of that corporation were foreigners and therefore incapable of owning a British ship. And that case is still quoted as being good law to-day. The Chief Justice delivering the judgment of the Court said:—

"It was contended that the effect might be to defeat the object and policy of the navigation laws; inasmuch as the individual members of the British Corporation might either originally or by transfer be all foreigners. Such does not appear to be contemplated or provided for by the Act in question. . . . As the case stands it seems to me that the British Corporation is at all times the legal owner of the vessel and entitled to registry, and that we cannot notice any disqualifications of any individual member which might disable him if owner from registering the ship in his own name."

And a pre-emptory mandamus went, it may have been in consequence of this decision, that the restriction (now gone) on transfer or mortgage of British ships to foreign controlled companies was enacted during the war. I entirely fail to see how it can be contended that this British Bank previously described by me can come within the clause "Native of China" merely because some of its shareholders and/or directors may not be or even are not subject to British jurisdiction in China. Such a doctrine would affect many other companies. What is to be done with companies who have Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Russians or Australians on their share registers? Nor do I know how to ascertain the proportion of shares which will turn this British entity into a "Native of China" is it one-third, one-half, five-eighths or what? And how is one to deal with the constantly fluctuating character of a share register? I do not know about the plaintiff Bank, but I know Bank shares in England are constantly changing hands, and the nationality of the shareholders in any limited company may, and no doubt does, vary from day to day.

NO POWER TO REFUSE.

I therefore hold that there is no power in the Regulations to refuse this transfer, nor in the Crown Lease, as the proposed transferee does not come within the restrictive covenant. But it is then said that the Secretary of State may withdraw protection from the Bank and that is enough in itself to make the Bank ineligible as a Crown lease. I do not know where this theory came from. It is true that the Secretary of State has drawn protection from this Bank and thus emphasized its British nationality in a letter dated some two months after this action was commenced: a step not, as far as I am aware, communicated to Vassania or any one else. I do not attempt a definition of what "protection" means, and I have not been referred to any case or textbook upon it; but I know it is different from "recognition" (see Order in Council, 1904, Article 102 (10), 1921, Article 9 (9), and 1913, Article 61), and it has nothing to do with "jurisdiction." The withdrawal of protection does not subject the individual concerned to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts; he can still sue and be sued in H.B.M. Court in China. I suppose it means at least the giving of help to ward interests and to resist importations; but it is an enormous step further to say the withdrawal of "protection" from a man withdraws from him legal rights that he has already acquired, and even subjects an innocent third party (e.g., Vassania in this case) to pains and penalties (see paragraph 11 of the defence). It is a claim that somewhere in "protection" is hidden the right of the executive to object to a proposed transfer or mortgage of a Crown Lease; and that, without any notification to the public, of the right, nor any notification of the actual exercise of it. It may be, as is contended, that such a right ought to exist. I am not concerned with that one way or the other; but it is not the law with which alone I am concerned, that, because it ought to exist, therefore it does exist.

NO LIMITATION.

I take it, whatever "protection" is, it can be withdrawn at any time and re-granted at any time; I know of no limitation upon the grounds for which it can be withdrawn. Such a claim, then, as is now put forward by the Crown Advocate, if accurate, not only suddenly lessens the value of these Crown Leases by adding an unknown and unforeseen clog on the right of alienation and mortgage, but it also would give the executive power to override the express terms of the King's Regulations and the Crown Lease. For it is a claim to add to the restrictions on alienation, one such clause as the following: "On to any British subject from whom protection has been withdrawn, or to make even transfer or mortgage subject to the approval of His Majesty's Government (see paragraph 5 of the defence), a position which does not appear either in the Crown Lease or in the Regulations; and it is suggested that such a withdrawal of protection with the results stated above can be made at any time and thus affect a complete sale. In other words, that a

transferor or mortgagor may be met with this matter when his transaction is completed; all but the registration, and when he attends for that. What his defence to an action for specific performance could be was never disclosed; and could the transferee be heard in a case like this to plead in answer to an action against him for specific performance?"

But assume that a British subject from whom protection has been withdrawn is ineligible as a Crown lease, and this part of the argument can only apply to British subjects. I am not really called upon to decide that. I am asked to say upon the authority of Phillips v. Eyre (L.R. 9 Q.B. 1) that such a withdrawal has a retrospective effect. Now that case was decided with reference to a Statute, and I see nothing in the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench to lead me to the conclusion that an executive act like withdrawal of protection can have the retrospective effect alleged here. It appears to me that the rights of the parties were fixed by the conveyance and the refusal to register in August, 1923, and no withdrawal of protection in December, 1923, can affect them. It is worth noting that this point was not suggested in any way by the Consul-General; indeed, it could not be. He seems to have correctly stated the position in his letter of August 13th, 1923, that there are no Regulations governing transfer of Shamen lots besides the Land Regulations and the terms of the Crown Lease.

JURISDICTION REMAINS.

I desire to emphasize again that, no matter what "protection" is withdrawn, jurisdiction still remains in full. It was suggested that the British Concession is in the nature of a "manor" in England and that the Consul-General occupies the position of a Steward of a manor. I know not where the idea comes from, but I find no trace of it in the legislation or in the leases concerned, and it does not seem to assist the case of the defendants at all. Whatever tenure in a Concession may be it is not copyhold tenure.

I must deal with one other plea which appears on the Record (paragraph 9 of the defence): that the action is barred by reason of the Public Authorities Protection Act 1893, expressly applied here by Order in Council, 1904, Article 197. No argument on this plea was addressed to me by the Crown Advocate; but he did not state that he abandoned it: it was argued by the plaintiff's counsel. It is enough to say that it seems to me that the act of which complaint is now made in this case is the refusal to register a particular transfer in August, 1923, and that therefore this action, assuming it to be one to which the Act applies, was within time.

POLICY IN RELATION TO LAW.

Upon the policy underlying the refusal to register this transfer which formed the larger part of the evidence of Sir James Jameson, it is not for the Court to express an opinion. I am only concerned with the law. If the law has not provided for that policy, it is the fault of the legislature. I can only administer the law as I understand it, irrespective of the views of the Executive as to what the law ought to be.

I think I have dealt with all the points raised and argued in this case. I think the Consul-General was right when he said that the only matters that concerned this transfer were the King's Regulations and the terms of the Crown Lease. I only want to add this: the case for the defendants has been based throughout, as indeed it had to be, upon the assumption that the sole object of the legislation and the restriction covenants was to ensure the exclusion from Shamen of all persons, Chinese or other, who were not subject to British jurisdiction and control in China; and upon that basis I have decided it.

No doubt has been suggested against the bona-fides of the transaction between the two plaintiffs. I therefore make the declaration asked that the Bank of East Asia, Limited, as assignee under an Indenture of August 1st, 1923, of Lot No. 87 B. in the British Concession of Shamen, is entitled to have the transfer to it of that Lot made in the books kept for the purpose in H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton. And, if it be necessary, an order in the nature of a mandamus must go.

QUESTION OF APPEAL.

Mr. Holborow then raised the question of costs. Mr. Pratwood objected to costs being given in this case, since he contended that by law the Crown could neither pay nor receive costs.

The Judge held that in this case the defendants were sued not merely as servants of the Crown, but as servants of the Crown exercising their public duties towards the public as such, and it seemed to him that the rule whereby the Crown neither paid nor received costs could not apply in this case. Plaintiffs, therefore, would receive costs.

Mr. Wilkinson then raised the question of appeal. He pointed out to his Lordship that before any steps to appeal could be taken, the facts and records would have to be placed in much higher hands than his. Those circumstances he asked whether the Court would agree to extend the usual period of 15 days allowed before any decision of the Court were carried out.

The Judge replied that he could not do this. The period of 15 days was a fixed period during which defendants could make the appeal to the Privy Council. It could not be altered. He reminded Mr. Wilkinson that ample time was given after notice of appeal had been made for the case to be prepared and made ready for execution of the judgment within that period.

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE THE HON. JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).)

A FRENCH LADY'S WARDROBE—MILLINER'S SUCCESSFUL \$1,000 CLAIM.

An interesting claim for goods delivered was heard yesterday morning, when Madame Flint, milliner, of China Building, sued Madame Gavin, of No. 2, Peak Road, for \$1,000 and costs.

Mr. J. T. Prior appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Macnamara for defendant.

Mr. Prior said that Madame Gavin first opened a private account with Madame Flint in 1923, in Hongkong, and in Oct., 1923, M. Gavin lost his situation in the Colony, and went to Canton. Madame Flint agreed to help Madame Gavin by allowing her to manage a new branch shop in the Shamen. She was to receive a salary of \$100 per month, and Madame Flint was to pay the rent and supply the stock. The amount claimed was for articles missing from the stock when defendant gave up the management.

The shop and goods were handed over to a Miss Noronha, who carried on the business. Defendant was at liberty to buy goods out of the stock at cost prices. When Miss Noronha took over, a list of the stock was taken, and it was found that a quantity of goods was missing. Some of these goods defendant was seen to wear and others she admitted wearing. Defendant alleged that the goods were sent to this and that person, but these people knew nothing at all about them.

Mr. Macnamara said that the defence was that the defendant's husband was in charge of the business.

Madame Flint, giving evidence, said that she had known defendant and her husband for about four or five years. When her husband lost his position she thought she would help Madame Gavin by appointing her manageress of the Shamen shop.

Mr. Prior: At the time of the appointment was her wardrobe fairly well filled, do you know?

His Lordship: A woman's personal wardrobe is never adequate.

Mr. Durant gave evidence as to defendant taking over the management, and said about a month and half later he visited Shamen to take stock, and found the goods missing.

Mr. Macnamara put to it witness the Madame Gavin was down in Hongkong for days on end, when it was stated that she was working in the shop up to very late hours.

Witness replied that that might have been so.

Mr. Macnamara pointed out that the evidence as to the delivery of the goods was not disputed.

Mr. Prior said that it was true that Mr. Durant had approached the husband of defendant for payment of the bill. The agreement, however, was between the plaintiff and Madame Gavin, and it was purely bluff appealing to the husband. These things were not necessities, and to go to the husband for payment was hopeless. Madame Gavin was responsible for the whole of the bill and he would appeal to His Lordship for judgment against the defendant.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

DRAFTS FROM LIVERPOOL TO HONGKONG.

REPAYMENT OF £100 CLAIMED. ACTION DISMISSED.

A case involving the sending of a £100 draft from Liverpool to Hongkong, was heard yesterday afternoon. Plaintiff, Mr. F. Lee Yow, of Liverpool, sued Woon Kew, Secretary of the Yee Woo Tong Seamen's Club, 28, D'Agular Street, for the repayment of £100 sent by him to his brother who was travelling in Hongkong.

Mr. N. I. Brewer appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. H. S. Fitzroy.

Mr. Brewer said that in 1920 a man named Li Fu came to Hongkong for a holiday from England, and during that time plaintiff (his brother) forwarded demand drafts to Hongkong, which came from invested property in England. He sent a draft for £100 in August, 1920, but in September of that year Li Fu returned to England, and never received the draft, which was addressed to him "care of" defendant. When Li Fu returned to England he told plaintiff that he had not received this £100. He told plaintiff to write for its return, and Li Fu wrote to defendant asking him to return it to Lee Yow. The draft was not returned by defendant, and in 1922, after the death of Li Fu, plaintiff wrote to the Chartered Bank and inquired whether the draft had been cashed. The reply he received was that the money had been paid over in February, 1921, before Li Fu knew of the existence of the draft. Lee Yow now took the opportunity of being in the Far East on holiday, to bring the action.

Mr. Fitzroy submitted that there was no case to answer, and His Lordship said he was doubtful whether plaintiff's action could be maintained, but it would save time if Mr. Fitzroy put his evidence before the Court.

The wife of the deceased, giving evidence, said that defendant wrote to her husband, stating that he had got the money, and that he was instructed to bank it pending the return of the deceased to Hongkong. Then her husband's mother happened to be in need of money, and he instructed defendant to supply her with this £100 in small sums from time to time.

Defendant also gave evidence, and said that what she had done with the money was to—

His Lordship said he could not be sure plaintiff's story, and the action would be dismissed.

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Best Portland Cement

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A HINDOOSTANI INTERPRETER is required at the MESSAGERY. For Particulars, apply to the Under-Secretary, W. J. LOOKHART-SMITH, First Clerk, [1586]

THURSDAY.
FRIDAY.
SATURDAY.

"ST. JOAN"

ACCORDING to the Rules and Regulations of the A.D.C., each Member is entitled to Reserve Two Seats before the Public Booking Office. Members are therefore reminded to avail themselves of this privilege by stating their requirements to the Club's Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. HANNIBAL, Esq., Not Later Than SATURDAY, 13th Inst. [1584]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 57, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on the 27th DECEMBER, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1924, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1924, until SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1581]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 9th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1924. [1592]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LBS, etc., and also Cargo from HAVRE or S. "TETUAN" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-Signed. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 15th December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Thursday, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSHER, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1924. [1576]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

"CELIO PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 5th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-Signed. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 15th December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Thursday, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSHER, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1924. [1567]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the Hall of Queen's College, at 5.30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th DECEMBER, 1924.

By Order of the General Committee, H. C. HUNT, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE, the Under-Signed, have THIS DAY established ourselves as Stock Share and General Brokers under the Firm Name of "HODGSON AND HARRIMAN" with Offices situated in the BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

P. M. HODGSON, G. A. HARRIMAN, Members, Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association. Hongkong, December 4th, 1924. [1586]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 800 Shares, No. 4901/4902, issued in this Company, standing in the Name of the Late GEORGE HERBERTSON, has been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate not be forthcoming, Another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

1573]

NOTICE.

SCRIP No. 7896

100 SHARES OF THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Nos. 58344/53, 27569/53, 4192/52, 55297/53, 5839/53, 52391/50, 51667/76, 55683/54, IN THE NAME OF MR. NG CHEUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned Scrip, the property of Mr. A. A. LOPES, of ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong, Sharebroker, has been obtained from him by false pretences and that any Person to whom the same is offered for Purchase should before purchasing the same At Once communicate with Mr. A. A. LOPES at his Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, or at his Residence, No. 3, PRATT BUILDING, Kowloon.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1924. A. A. LOPES.

545]

NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

A S. During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers running short.

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention. Bentley's Complete Phrase Code used. [1487]

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1574]

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1575]

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SIX-ROOMED HOUSE at THE PRINCE (Facing South), with Hot and Cold Water, Modern Sanitation, Tennis Court, Garden and Garage (adjoining). Apply X. 27, Daily Press Office. [1571]

TO LET.

"A" HOUSE No. 1, MAY ROAD, FROM 15th MARCH, 1925. Furnished Seven-roomed House, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Tennis Court, and Garden. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APOAR, Prince's Building. [1519]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES, in POWELL'S BUILDING, No. 12, DES VOGES ROAD (Central Post-Office). Vacant JANUARY 1925. Apply—

MANAGING DIRECTOR, Wm. POWELL, Ltd. [1531]

TO LET.

TWO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, PRINCE STREET. Apply—

PROPERTY OFFICE, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1195]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CHINA PRESS BUILDING, 1st Floor, LINTHARD & DAVIS, Alexandra Building. [1567]

INTIMATIONS

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

SEVEN.—At Shanghai, on December 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. SCURZ, a son.

MARRIAGE.

ORME-THOMPSON.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 10th of December, GEORGE NORMAN ORME to HILDA MARIE THOMPSON. [1585]

DEATH.

PARR.—At Liverpool, on December 1st, MABEL ELIZABETH PARR, beloved wife of W. Parr, Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH, 1924.

"THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA"

We notice that Dr. C. T. WANG, who was Prime Minister of China for five minutes recently—to be more exact for about five days—has since lost his brief official status, delivered himself of a long address at Peking in which he gave "in tabloid form" a suggested programme for the reconstruction of China. During the past quarter of a century, and especially during the past thirteen years of so-called Republican Government, we have had "programmes" galore, and we can find little or nothing in Dr. Wang's programme to distinguish it from dozens of others that have been published. His "first essential" is regulation of the relationship between the Central Government and the provinces, but in Dr. Wang's elaboration of this principle we discover nothing that is not already covered by China's so-called "Permanent Constitution." His second (fundamental) principle in the reconstruction of China is "better means of inter-communication." Nobody, that we know of, disputes that principle. Everybody nowadays recognises the immense advantages that would accrue to China if, instead of having but 6,000 miles of railway, she had 80,000 miles. His "third essential" in the reconstruction of China is "compulsory education, especially for children."

Even this is not new. If we remember rightly Dr. Sun Yat Sen decreed it for Canton, but it never materialised. Dr. Wang's "fourth essential" is one which we do not remember having seen formulated before in a programme for the reconstruction of China: it is that the people's attention should not be directed exclusively on political lines with a view to becoming officials. What is needed, Dr. Wang says, is the development of talent in science, commerce, literature and invention. "We have labour in abundance but very little skilled labour."

We may possess a few captains of industry, but there is a crying demand for efficient and properly trained lieutenants. Coming to the fifth essential we find it to be "the abolition of *li-tsin*,"—something that the Chinese Government pledged itself to do in the Treaties made with the Powers four-and-twenty years ago, but the obligation is no nearer fulfilment to-day than it was then. "The incubus of this suicidal levy weighs as heavily upon the country," says Dr. Wang, "as does the lack of modern communications." Finally we come to the "essential" which should have been given first and not the last place in the list of "the fundamental principles for the reconstruction of China," namely the disbandment of troops which are not strictly necessary for national defence or the preservation of peace and order.

Dr. Wang's suggestion is that the wisest plan would appear to be to divide the present forces into three categories: (a) a real fighting unit who are under proper discipline, (b) a police force or gendarmerie, and (c) the greater majority to be employed in building roads and cultivating or reclaiming waste lands. The second category will take care of the ordinary police duties of which cities and populous districts stand in direful need against bandits, he says, while the third category will aid in the development of the country's frontiers and communications. Thus the employment of, say, ten brigades of these men for the construction of roads will more than repay the money spent on them in the way of the resultant better communications, cheaper produce and greater general prosperity. Such suggestions have been made *ad nauseam* for many years past. How to get it done is the problem. In this connection Dr. Wang quoted the fable of the clever mouse that advised his comrades to hang a bell round the cat's neck, so that they could hear his approach, and the query of another old mouse: "But who is to bell the cat?" Similarly, he said they might ask "Who will bell the military leaders?" The fable does not strike us as being entirely apposite as an illustration. The War Lord in China needs no bell to warn peaceful people of his approach; they are fully warned of his presence. It would be more to the point to ask "Who will take the bull by the horns?"—and lead him into the wilderness. As we have already remarked, the prime need is not the framing of a scheme which will define the relations of the Central Government to the provinces—that has already been done in the Constitution, which provides for the fullest measure of provincial autonomy that can be reasonably allowed. Moreover, the Constitution contains provisions regarding the country's military forces. It provides for the organisation of a National Army; affirms that the military expenses of the nation shall not exceed one quarter of the national annual expenditure, except in the event of war with any foreign country; it lays down, in Article 34, that no province shall keep any standing army, or establish any military academy or arsenal. In short, China has in her so-called "Permanent Constitution" a workable scheme of "reconstruction." The need of the day is common agreement and determination to give the Constitution force and effect.

Among the passengers by the *Empress of Asia*, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. W. E. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. L. L. Sandcock, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Yates.

The dances which H.E. The Governor will give at Government House next month will take place on Friday 9th and Friday 30th January, instead of as previously announced.

At a recent meeting of the Japanese Cabinet, says the Chinese Press, it was decided to elevate the Japanese Legation at Peking to the rank of an Embassy, as from January next.

Mrs. H. Lechmere Ollivier will conduct the Bible-Circle at the Helena May Institute next Friday at 10.30 a.m. The meeting is open to all women.—Adv.

The death occurred at Oakleigh Park, London, on October 30th, of Mr. Harry Alfred Badman, who formerly resided in Bangkok and founded the firm of Badman and Co. He was 76 years of age.

Found to possess a revolver and five rounds of ammunition when searched by the Police at New Market Street, Yammoti, a Chinese named Chan Sik-hin has been arrested and will be charged in due course.

Said to have been found hidden in the ground in Upper Albert Road, near the entrance to the Public Gardens, a revolver and 105 rounds of ammunition were handed in at the Central Police Station on Tuesday.

Eleven boat people appeared, before Lieut. Commander R. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Magistracy yesterday morning, on charges of mooring inshore, and were each fined \$5, with an alternative of five days imprisonment.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., writing in the *Sunday Times* stated that Sir Paul Chater recently sent a handsome donation of 100,000 Rps. to the La Martiniere College, of Bengal, where he received his education in the early sixties of last century.

About 5 p.m. last night, a Chinese constable named Kin Cho was shot dead near Shaukiwan Ferry Wharf, by a man named Lai Man. The policeman was endeavouring to search the murderer when the shooting occurred. Lai Man was seen to be running towards Main Street immediately afterwards.

The s.s. *Heungshian*, which went ashore on Junk Rock, near Canton, about nine months ago, was towed into Hongkong Harbour by three tugs in the early hours of yesterday morning. The new owners are the Yick Wing S.S. Co., Ltd., who it is stated, have spent between \$130,000 and \$140,000 in refitting the vessel.

Much regret is felt in Hongkong at the impending departure of Commodore E. Grace, R.N., who will leave for Home, accompanied by his two daughters, on Saturday next. Captain Stirling, the new Commodore, is expected to arrive in the Colony to-day on the P. and O. liner *Macedonia*. His wife and daughter accompany him.

An arrest was made in Tung Loy Lane, in the Central district, on Tuesday evening, when a man in a long coat was found to have in his possession a fully-loaded revolver. Another man was arrested in New Market Street on Tuesday evening, and, in searching him, the police discovered a loaded five-chambered revolver in his possession.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has appointed a Commission to inquire into the traffic conditions prevailing in Shanghai and to make recommendations to the Council as to what measures may be practicable to effect an improvement in the existing conditions. The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to serve on the Commission:—Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Dr. H. Ostley, Messrs. J. S. S. Cooper, G. Grayling, R. H. Herbert, A. J. Hughes, W. R. McBain, G. Okada, G. E. Peet and G. E. Tucker.

The *Japan Advertiser* says:—Because the captain failed to take proper steps to rescue or to search for the body of a sailor who fell overboard, the crew of the N.Y.K. steamer *Chikugo Maru*, which reached Yokohama from the South Seas at the end of last month, have lodged a strong protest against the captain at the office of the N.Y.K. The men contended that the captain refused to stop the ship when one of the crew, who was washing the deck, fell overboard accidentally. Their protest against the captain is joined in by crews of other N.Y.K. ships.

A story is going the round *apropos* of the *Manchu Emperor*, says the *North China Star*. It is related that of the three or four Foreign Ministers who speeded to China's Foreign Office to inquire what had happened and to vote their concern, one was specially welcomed. "I shall hold you personally responsible," he thundered at China's representatives. A quiet man sitting in the corner, who heard about it all afterwards, remarked that it would be interesting to witness exactly how personal responsibility would be established in this particular case, seeing that 16 Treaty Powers were unable to keep open a railway along a stretch of road measuring 35 miles, and ending at their doorsteps.

WEDDINGS.

ORME-THOMPSON.

Mr. G. N. Orme, Director of Education, was married to Miss Hilda Marie Thompson, late assistant mistress of the Kowloon British School, at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning.

The wedding had been kept a close secret, and was held at the early hour of 10 a.m. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle conducted the ceremony.

The "best man" was Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and the bride was given away by Mr. J. H. R. Nichill. The following were present: Mrs. McElderry (sister of the bridegroom) and the Misses McElderry, Mrs. J. H. R. Nichill, Mr. and Mrs. Wynne Jones, Mr. Drage, Mr. Agnew and the Rev. J. R. Lee.

Later, the bride couple went on board the yacht *Stanley*, which H.E. the Governor has lent them, for a week's honeymoon cruise.

CAMIDGE-HOWE.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Reginald Albert Cambridge, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was married to Miss Audrey Josephine Howe. A large number of friends attended the ceremony and the subsequent reception, for the bridegroom is well-known and popular in the Colony as a fine golfer and all-round sportsman.

He is the son of the late Mr. Cambridge and Mrs. Camidge, of Hoylake, Cheshire, and the bride is the daughter of the late Major Joseph Howe, of the Royal North West Mounted Police, and Mrs. Howe, of Vancouver, B.C.

The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. H. Ferguson, manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Bank, looked charming in her wedding dress of white chrysanthemum trimmed with ostrich feather band and seed pearls, with a train hanging from the shoulders; lined with shirred pale pink chiffon. She carried a bouquet of white roses and chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Ferguson, who wore an orchid and blue-cut dress and a black hat, carried a bouquet of mauve chrysanthemums, was Matron of Honour, and the bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Ferguson, wore a dress of pale blue organdy and white net. Her bouquet was of pink roses.

Mr. James Walker was "best man." A reception was held after the ceremony at the Charter House, Peak Road, and the happy pair left later for Ealing, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

The bride's going-away dress was of pale grey tulle, with wrap to match, trimmed with grey fur.

COLLAR-RICHARDSON.

The wedding was celebrated in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, last week of Miss Amy Frances "Bunny" Richardson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alan Richardson, formerly of Sydenham Hill, London, and of Kobe, Japan, and Mr. Hubert John Collar. The bride was given away by her father, and looked very charming in a silver brocade georgette gown, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was composed of white roses and pink carnations. Later Mr. and Mrs. Collar left for Repulse Bay, Hongkong, on their honeymoon.

OBITUARY.

MR. ALFRED E. REYNELL.

Of the late Mr. Alfred E. Reynell, whose death at Shanghai was announced a few days ago, the *N.C. Daily News* says: "Though perhaps not very well known to the younger generation out here, he was one of the most popular and respected amongst the old China hands. Mr. Reynell, who was 84 years of age, spent a large part of his life in China, mostly in the outposts, and was the partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., both in Hankow and Pootung. Retiring from commercial life, he went Home, but returned for another visit to China, only to die from heart failure in the country of which he was so fond. The late Mr. Reynell was in every way a great sportsman and he had the reputation in every one of the outposts where he was stationed of being the man who kept their sports going. He was particularly fond of racing and will be remembered as one of the keenest patrons of the sport. We may add that while he was residing at Repulse Bay, the late Mr. Reynell was a highly regular visitor to Hongkong for the annual races here."

SLEIGHT OF HAND.

DRAPERY STORE VICTIMISED BY EUROPEANS.

Two Europeans, described as Italians, are said to have swindled a drapery shop in Wing Lok Street, on Tuesday, by means of an unusual trick. They entered the shop, and asked to be shown some rolls of cloth. Having fixed the price, they tendered a \$100 bill, explaining that they had no small money. They were given \$84 change, but then proceeded to reject the cloth, and demanded the return of the original \$100 bill. In turn, they handed back the money they had received, which appeared to be intact. Upon examination later it was found to be \$45 short. UP to last night the men had not been traced.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]
PARLIAMENT OPENED.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, December 10th.
Parliament was opened with the customary state and ceremonial in fine weather. Large crowds cheered the processions of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales.

The House of Lords was packed with peers and peeresses, and the galleries were occupied by distinguished persons. A conspicuous feature of the brilliant assemblage was the enclosure close to the Throne, reserved for Ambassadors, who were clustered together in splendid uniforms. Judges in full-bottomed wigs were grouped below the woolsack.

THE EGYPTIAN OUTRAGE.
The King's speech states that the campaign of hostility to British rights and interests in Egypt and the Sudan, inspired rather than discouraged by Zaghul Pasha's Government, had culminated in the murder of Sir Lee Stack. The Egyptians had accepted the demands made in order to secure respect for British interests.

DISARMAMENT.
The Imperial and Dominions Governments were examining the Geneva Disarmament Protocol.

RUSSIA.
The Anglo-Russian treaties had been turned down, but a desire is expressed that normal intercourse be uninterrupted. It is hoped that this will be attained by the strict fulfilment of the friendly international intercourse previously accepted by the Soviet. The trade agreement of 1921 at present does everything possible to foster mutual trade.

IMPERIAL CO-OPERATION.
The Government's guiding principle will be the closest co-operation with the Dominions and Indian Governments in all matters of mutual concern. The policy of encouraging Empire settlement and inter-Empire trade will be steadfastly adhered to. Proposals will be submitted for granting further preferences to Empire imports.

UNEMPLOYMENT.
In connection with investigations for alleviation of unemployment a Bill is under consideration to safeguard employment in efficient industries, where necessary.

HOUSING.
The Government will tackle the housing problem by coping with the rising cost of houses and shortage of a skilled labour supply, besides encouraging new methods of construction calculated to promote rapid production of houses.

A vigorous effort will be made to abolish insanitary and defective houses.

PENSIONS.
Enquiries are being made with a view to combining the provisions of improved old age pensions and pensions of widowed mothers with existing insurance systems.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.
Measures will be submitted for the adoption of the late Government's proposals for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry, and making imported foodstuffs. A number of other domestic measures are also indicated.

THE DEBATE.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEW.

In the House of Commons the mover of the Address was Mr. Ellis, the Conservative, and the second Lord Balfour. Both emphasized the importance of improving inter-Imperial trade.

Mr. Balfour's speech was the first product of the Government's King's Speech of extraordinary length and very little substance. The Government had no policy with regard to food prices, or agriculture. He asked how the Government was going to submit the case of the Geneva Protocol to the Dominions. Was there going to be a special Dominions Conference, and if so would the international conference on armaments be postponed? He urged that no time ought to be lost in coming to an agreement with Egypt in regard to future Anglo-Egyptian relations. Any arrangement must be assented to by the Egyptian Parliament. Mr. MacDonald said he was surprised and pleased to read the mild and friendly reference to Russia in the King's Speech. (Ironical Opposition laughter.) He asked if Mr. Baldwin was going to run Imperial preference without a tax on food. Were we going to have tinned salmon again? (Laughter).

PREMIER REPLIES.
Mr. Baldwin, replying to criticisms by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, said the Government would have been foolish to rush into acceptance or rejection of the Geneva Protocol without the fullest investigation in conjunction with the Dominions. After reference to the decision to have the Singapore base, as previously cabled, he said that as regards Protection he adhered to the previous statement that while they would employ the Safeguarding of Industries Act to safeguarding efficient industries in which there was great unemployment due to unfair competition, he would not introduce Protection in this Parliament nor use the Safeguarding of Industries Act as a means to introduce it.

SINGAPORE BASE.
Mr. Baldwin further said with regard to Singapore that the Government had returned to the principle which was supported by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law's Governments, but it had not yet decided the length of time over which the works would be spread. No arrangements had been made with regard to contributions by Britain or the Dominions concerned. Communications with the Dominions on the subject had already begun.

The debate proceeded on general lines, and was adjourned until tomorrow.

The House of Lords agreed to the Address, and in reply to the King's speech, and adjourned.

LATEST CABLES.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.
INCHCAPE INDICATES LIKELY REDUCTIONS.

London, December 10th.
Lord Inchcape, at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, guardedly foreshadowed a reduction of twenty-five gold centimes per ton in Suez Canal dues, which were then 7.25 francs, compared with 6.25 francs in 1914.

He hoped that if traffic continued to improve a further reduction might be made before long, and that the dues might eventually reach 5 francs.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

JAPANESE AND FRENCH AMATEURS IN TOUCH.

Paris, December 10th.
An amateur wireless enthusiast in the department of Basses-Pyrenees, Menars, states that he picked up Jiwa station, Tokyo, on a ninety metre wave-length. The station was heard clearly for ten minutes.

This is the first time an amateur transmitting station in Japan has been picked up by an amateur receiver in France.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Paris, December 10th.
In the Chamber, M. Herriot stated that, Germany having accepted the Dawes plan any claim on Germany's part to the right to demand a new estimate of her capacity for payment would be in formal contradiction with the Dawes plan. (Hums).

TROTSKY IN TROUBLE.

ORDERED TO RECUPERATE IN CAUCASUS.

Moscow, December 10th.
M. Trotsky, in similar fashion to last year, has been suffering from an infectious fever for a month past, as a sequel to influenza. His doctors have urgently ordered him to a Caucasus health resort.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

POSITION WORSE AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, December 9th.
The position as a result of the dockers' strike is becoming worse here. On the other hand, at Perth large and excited meetings of the Waterside Workers' Federation have passed resolutions in favour of negotiating for a definite settlement.

ARMS TRAFFIC CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

Rome, December 9th.
A communique says the League Council has decided to convene in May 1925, an international conference to draw up a Convention controlling international traffic in arms and munitions, in which the United States has agreed to participate.

It has been decided to summon on February 16th, 1925, the committee which is examining the question of private manufacture of arms and munitions.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY.

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE.

London, December 9th.
The inter-Varsity "rugger" match opened at Twickenham in dull, mild weather, before thirty thousand spectators.

After twenty-five minutes Devitt scored a try for Cambridge, which Barlow failed to convert. Three minutes later Jacob sprinted over the corner for Oxford, but Berkeley failed to convert.

Oxford continued to attack, and just before the interval Wallace scored. Berkeley again not converting. At half time Oxford thus led by 6 points to 3.

On the resumption, the Cambridge backs got going several times, but met a powerful defence. A good movement by the Oxford backs ended in Jacob scoring another try, which Berkeley failed to convert.

In the last minute Devitt gained a try for Cambridge, Barlow failing to convert.

Oxford thus won by 11 points to 6.

LATEST CABLES.

INTER-VARSITY "SOCCER."

FOG CAUSES GAME TO BE POSTPONED.

London, December 10th.

The inter-Varsity "soccer" game between Oxford and Cambridge, at Chelsea, was postponed owing to fog.

M.C.C. ROUT TOOWOOMBA.

SPRITELY HITTING BY HEARNE AND TATE.

Toowoomba, December 10th.
In the cricket match here, the M.C.C. made 294 for 3, and declared. Hearne compiled 174 not out, in 212 minutes, hitting two sixes, and 44 fours. Tate scored 64, with three sixes and 14 fours, in 61 minutes.

Toowoomba, batting thirteen men, made 181 in the first innings (Freeman 8 for 48), and at the second attempt, 87 (Kilner 7 for 36).

THE DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.
Rome, December 8th.
At a private meeting prior to the public session of the League, Italy agreed to a British proposal to postpone discussion of the Geneva disarmament protocol until the next session. M. Briand and Signor Salandra were among the approvers of this proposal.

LATER.
The Council of the League has agreed to the British proposal to postpone discussion of the Geneva protocol until next session. All the speakers recognised the legitimacy of this request, but at the same time M. Briand pointed out that the various Powers concerned were anxious to proceed with the protocol with the utmost expedition. He added that he was convinced Britain was still devoted to the League.

Signor Salandra and others acknowledged that it was impossible to proceed without the full collaboration of Britain. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the simple truth was that the Government had not had time to study the matter. The chances were that the scheme would be better if proper time were allowed.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER POWERS.

Paris, December 9th.
In the Chamber, on the occasion of the Budget debate, General Nollet, Minister for War, stated that the army estimates totalled 4,468 million francs, compared with 1,700 million in 1914. He pointed out that, considering the fall in value of the franc, the present estimates were twenty-five per cent. below the pre-war figures, whereas the United States and Japan had increased their military expenditure by seventy-four and eighteen per cent. respectively, while Britain maintained the pre-war level.

THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.

Vienna, December 9th.
Dr. Michael Hainich was today re-elected President of the Austrian Republic.

AN EGYPTIAN TO BE SIRDAR.

Cairo, December 9th.
The newspaper *El Ahram* states that it has been decided to appoint an Egyptian as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. It is understood that such a decision will naturally be in agreement with Britain, and it appears there is some foundation for the statement.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Paris, December 9th.
The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 310 to 29. The motion was based on the Government's recent anti-Communist measures.

FUNDS FOR INDIAN AGITATORS.

POOR SUPPORT.

Calcutta, December 9th.
"Swaraj week" has been extended until December 14th. Mr. Das announces that so far 160,000 rupees has been collected. He appeals for three lakhs, without which he says it will be impossible to carry on the Swaraj campaign in the villages.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

CLASHES "NEITHER ADMITTED NOR ENDURED."

New York, December 10th.
Sir Esmé Howard, in a speech at a banquet of the English-speaking Union, frankly discussed the Geneva Protocol, and intimated that Great Britain might go farther in co-operation with other European Powers than the United States would wish to go, in order to bring about a condition of confidence leading up to disarmament and peace; but "this should not be construed as implying any possibility of a clash between the two great English-speaking Powers, which possibility other nations of the world must really learn to consider as we already consider it—as one thing we will neither admit nor endure."

President Coolidge sent a message to the banquet, declaring that the aim of the English-speaking Union—to promote sentiments of goodwill and co-operation between Great Britain and America—deserved all support. Mr. Hughes sent a similar message.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

SECRETARY WILBUR ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAMME.

Washington, December 10th.
Before the House of Representatives sub-committee on Naval Appropriations, Mr. Wilbur, Secretary for the Navy, outlined a programme to re-establish and maintain the Navy at the 5-3-3 ratio provided by the Naval Limitation Treaty.

The programme suggests the reconditioning of older battleships in order to keep them in fighting trim, and a continuance of the building of auxiliary craft, based on similar construction by other naval Powers.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]
FURTHER LIGHT ON KAIFENG SITUATION.
A COMPLICATED MILITARY TANGLE.

Peking, December 10th.
The General Hui mentioned in the cable re-affirms in Kaifeng is Kan Yu Kun, whom Liu Chen Hua, the Tuff of Shensi, sent to Loyang against Wu Pei Fu.

When Wu Pei Fu was driven southwards Kan Yu Kun occupied Loyang and Chengchow, and on the approach of Hu Ching Yi's and Sun Yuch's forces, Kan sent a portion of his force to Kaifeng.

Liu Chen Hua is urging Peking to appoint Kan Yu Kun as Tupan of Military Affairs in Honan, but it is understood that Hu Ching Yi and Sun Yuch have been instructed to drive out Kan. The latter has taken over a number of Wu Pei Fu's troops, and is considered a formidable obstacle.

As Hu Ching Yi and Kan Yu Kun are both commanding Shensi troops, an arrangement may be made to avoid actual fighting.

KAIFENG MENACE REMOVED.

Kaifeng, December 8th.
Unable to cross the Yellow River bridge, Hu Ching Yi's forces have arrived at Fengchen, while Sun Yuen's troops occupied Langfang yesterday morning and are marching on Kaifeng from the east.

Negotiations between representatives of Han and Hu have resulted in Han's representative, convinced of the futility of resistance, withdrawing the whole brigade mentioned yesterday to Chengchow. The menace is now removed and conditions are virtually normal. Hu and Sun will probably enter Kaifeng to-day but an agreement is not yet concluded.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

TUPAN HUANG FU.

POLITICAL SELECTION.

Peking, December 9th.
The Cabinet, to-day, resolved to appoint Huang Fu Tapan of the Preparatory Department of National Highways, succeeding Chang Ching Hui.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

ANGLO-DUTCH NAVAL ENTENTE.

London, December 10th.
The *Daily Telegraph* diplomatic correspondent, discussing the aspects of the Singapore naval base, draws attention to the fact that the Dutch, especially the naval authorities both in Holland and the Dutch East Indies, are most interested in the project. The idea of a big British naval base at the junction of the Pacific and Indian Oceans is apparently welcomed by the Dutch whose great Colonial dependencies are protected by a very efficient fleet, albeit of small warships only. The correspondent foresees the possibility of an informal Anglo-Dutch naval entente in the Far East.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

OBITUARY.

GUY F. E. ACHESON.

Peking, December 9th.
Mr. Guy F. E. Acheson, Dean of Customs College, Peking, died suddenly last evening from apoplexy.

Deceased, apparently, was in normal health until yesterday afternoon, when he complained that he felt ill and lay down, but shortly afterwards he quietly passed away.

The late Mr. Acheson returned last March from London, where he had been in charge of the Customs' office.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY ON A BIG SCALE.

New York, December 9th.
Mr. George Eastman, head of the Kodak Company, has given fifteen million dollars to certain institutions for higher learning, making his total benefactions over fifty-eight million dollars.

Mr. James Buchanan Duke, the well-known capitalist, has announced the creation of a trust fund of forty million dollars to found a college bearing his name, also hospitals and other charities.

U.S. PRESIDENT AND THE GERMAN ELECTION.

Washington, December 9th.

President Coolidge regards the German elections as a hopeful sign, inasmuch as they indicate the German people's determination to execute the Dawes obligations.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The residents of the six streets around Chung-Yuen, Kai in Canton City have practically completed the construction of about a mile of modern roads, some 2,000 feet are now passable for vehicles of all forms. The Canton citizens, to prevent the Bolsheviks in power in Canton from applying their funds for war purposes, have been contributing their assessments for road improvement to the General Chamber of Commerce of the city, which administers the fund, paying the contractors upon the certification of engineers approved of in advance by the Municipal Department of Public Works.

THE RECENT PIRACY.

Of the 33 students of Canton Christian College captured by pirates while the College launch was returning to the campus south of the city at Honglok, Honan, on the night of December 8th, 22 were set at liberty on December 9th in addition to the three sent home by the pirates for the ransom money. Dr. Sydney K. Wei, professor of the College, taken with the students, made his escape with three students, while the others were willingly released by their captors during the 8th and 9th. The troops of General Li Fook-lam, who is commanding the district where the College is situated, together with Canton police, have been in hot pursuit of the pirates and missing students at Poshan. The number of students appears to have been too large for the pirates to handle and, when they escaped with their captives, they took only eight away. These eight may not find it so easy to escape, as they have been separated into groups of two each. The College authorities will not encourage the payment of ransom, but urge upon the Kuomintang Army to secure the release of the students.

WUCHOW FIRE RELIEF.

Cantonese trade organizations are unable to contribute as much towards the Wuchow Fire Relief as they would like, because of their own distress this winter after Dr. Sun Yat-sen's massacre of Canton merchants on October 15th, when the destruction of property and, certainly, the loss of life, was very much greater. So far very little action has been taken by the Canton charitable institutions towards the numerous appeals received. Practically all the large firms and business establishments in Wuchow recently destroyed were Cantonese, who have dominated the trade in this port for years. Since the disaster the Nanning authorities have appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of those in need and people at Kweihsien have shipped 20,000 piculs of rice to Wuchow. Soup kitchens and the distribution of heavy cotton coats were looked after by a special relief committee after the fire from December 1st until the 7th, when the General Chamber of Commerce took over the soup kitchens and agreed to continue them for three more days.

RUSSIANS IN CANTON.

The Chinese Press in Canton expresses some alarm over the increasing arrival of Russians, who have dominated the trade in this port for years. Since the disaster the Nanning authorities have appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of those in need and people at Kweihsien have shipped 20,000 piculs of rice to Wuchow. Soup kitchens and the distribution of heavy cotton coats were looked after by a special relief committee after the fire from December 1st until the 7th, when the General Chamber of Commerce took over the soup kitchens and agreed to continue them for three more days.

THE SALT TRADE HANDICAPPED.

Since December 2nd, no salt junk has dared to sail up the North River for Shikwan. The trouble was started on December 1st, when the Hunanese took over from the Yunnanese the salt collection and revised the tax schedule in order to increase their income, while the Yunnanese, dissatisfied with the Hunanese action, did their best to prevent the further movement of salt up North. The Yunnanese are still powerful in Canton and as far as Yingtak, mid-way between Canton and Shikwan, Shikwan, for the last two years has been dominated by the Yunnanese who, aside from collecting all the taxes of the city and vicinity, were also getting \$1,400 a day from the Yueh-Han Railroad.

PLUNDERING THE "CHUEN SHENG MA."

The "Chuen-Sheng-Ma," a native courier service very popular among the Cantonese outside the larger cities, is not interfered with much by bandits or pirates ordinarily because of the nature of the institution, but is now at the mercy of the Kuomintang "Reds" as are other ancient institutions in Canton and vicinity. Since December 7th, the Reds have begun to hold up couriers for extortion. The first to report an outrage of this character was Lau Kung, whose route is Canton and Tientsin. A "Chuen-Sheng-Ma" is one who travels regularly between two points carrying messages and packages for the public at a small fee. He has regular addresses where patrons may deposit their letters or packages, but he usually delivers all articles to the addressee in person. He is a port office in himself, transmitting anything and everything entrusted to him. He is a very useful person at places where the postal agencies of the Chinese Republic have not yet found it worth while to operate the service, and so the Reds plunders him.

PRESS CENSORSHIP RELAXED.

Press censorship in Canton appears to have been somewhat relaxed during the past few days. For the *Tai Ching Pao* has had the temerity to criticize the action of the Kuomintang in Canton in holding up couriers, passengers of the Chinese steamship *Tai Ching Pao*, which was seized at Kowloon, near Hongkong by a Red Army transport for opium smuggling. The *Tai Ching Pao* says that the passengers apparently did not know what cargo the ship had on board, and to hold them for crimes for which only the ship's officers and crew are responsible is a gross injustice.

THE "SOLICITORS' CLERKS' CASE."

CLOSING ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The case for the defence was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy in the conspiracy charges against Lo Shu Fan and Cheung Pui Chuen, alias Charles Kent, two clerks in the employment of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings and Denney & Bowley.

It is alleged that they conspired together to defraud Wong Tak Yin of his property by false representations that Lo Shu Fan was owner of certain lands in the New Territories, and had transferred the same into the name of the said Wong Tak Yin and asked to mortgage the same. Two other counts alleged that the defendants conspired together to induce the complainant by false representations to sign two deeds of sale.

In the last two counts, the defendants are alleged to have acted in conjunction with Au Hoi Fu and Ho Sai Lok, son of the complainant.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. H. S. Pittory, instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lau Shun Cho, the purchaser of certain property involved in the case.

When the case was resumed Mr. Davidson, addressing the Court, asked why the defendants should do away with the mortgage. The second defendant himself completed it and there could be no reason why he should destroy it. He submitted that the story of the defence was correct, and that the mortgage had been suppressed by complainant.

The evidence of October 22nd showed Ho Sai Lok in a different light. Mr. Webster had given evidence and had not been challenged. But Mr. Webster, as was only natural, had forgotten things, and no jury would accept his evidence.

Mr. Lo, in his cross-examination of Mr. Webster, had asked whether, assuming the evidence was true, it was not consistent with the evidence of the prosecution? Undoubtedly it was up to a point. Ho Sai Lok denied the whole thing. He submitted that Ho Sai Lok was prepared to swear to anything.

"CASE FOR PROSECUTION CHILDISH."

The prosecution had no evidence of their own as to what happened on November 18th. Wong Tak Yin expressed no surprise when asked to sign his name for someone else. She made no inquiries; she simply trotted down to a solicitor's office and signed documents, which she did not understand. Both Ho Sai Lok and Wong Tak Yin denied incidents in the interview when the agreement was signed, and they were lying.

It was interesting to note that Wong Tak Yin described the signing of the agreement, in his room, giving minute details, but when it was put to her and Lok that Lau produced a cheque, and someone went and got cash, they denied that. They said he had a few notes.

Lau said that on November 30th he handed over the money to him (Mr. Davidson), who handed it to Wong Tak Yin. The latter counted the money and set in the evidence, she supposed the fact. If she had been selling her own property it would have been an altogether different matter, but she was not. The whole case bristled with incidents unsuitable to the prosecution, but the case was simple if the view of the defence was accepted.

The case for the prosecution was childish—that the defendants tried to double-cross Ho Sai Lok. It had to be remembered that the double-crossed Ho Sai Lok promised to pay back the whole sum if he were given a short time in which to do so.

Wong Tak Yin had stated that she could not remember a certain date of the utmost importance within 12 months, and yet she was certain the date was not in May. This ought to be thought of when they remembered that this was a grave criminal charge which involved the future liberty of two men. The whole point was that Ho Sai Lok was trying to transfer the responsibility. On the evidence before them, no jury could convict, and he asked His Worship to dismiss the charges. His Worship adjourned the case until 11.30 this morning.

tel post. Usually the bandits and pirates do not interfere with a courier or "Chuen-Sheng-Ma," as he is, and must be, a "good fellow," before being successful in his line, and in the case of literates and women, he has to carry their verbal messages to friends or orders to shops in the larger cities for things not commonly found in small towns and villages. On board ship and junks can can easily recognise a "Chuen-Sheng-Ma," and he knows who among the crowd, but his business is to be good-natured, courteous, patient, and he knows when and where to keep his mouth shut. Sometimes he carries messages between bandits, too, but he cannot be held responsible to any crime, as he is supposed to open letters which he transmits. Until the Chinese postal agencies and parcel post and money order departments have to be found everywhere in China, even in the remotest island villages, the "Chuen-Sheng-Ma" is an indispensable institution, and Kuomintang interference is a bad policy.

PRESS CENSORSHIP RELAXED.

Press censorship in Canton appears to have been somewhat relaxed during the past few days. For the *Tai Ching Pao* has had the temerity to criticize the action of the Kuomintang in Canton in holding up couriers, passengers of the Chinese steamship *Tai Ching Pao*, which was seized at Kowloon, near Hongkong by a Red Army transport for opium smuggling. The *Tai Ching Pao* says that the passengers apparently did not know what cargo the ship had on board, and to hold them for crimes for which only the ship's officers and crew are responsible is a gross injustice.

Bought by those
who know.

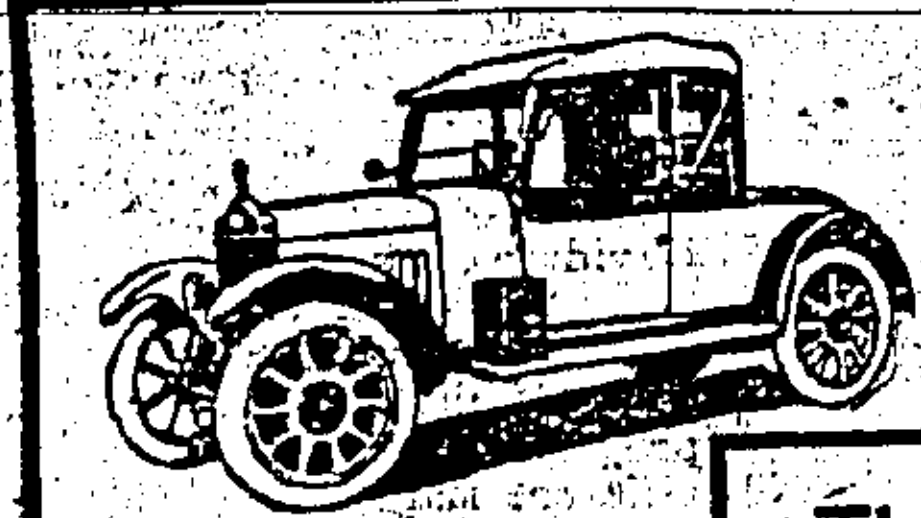
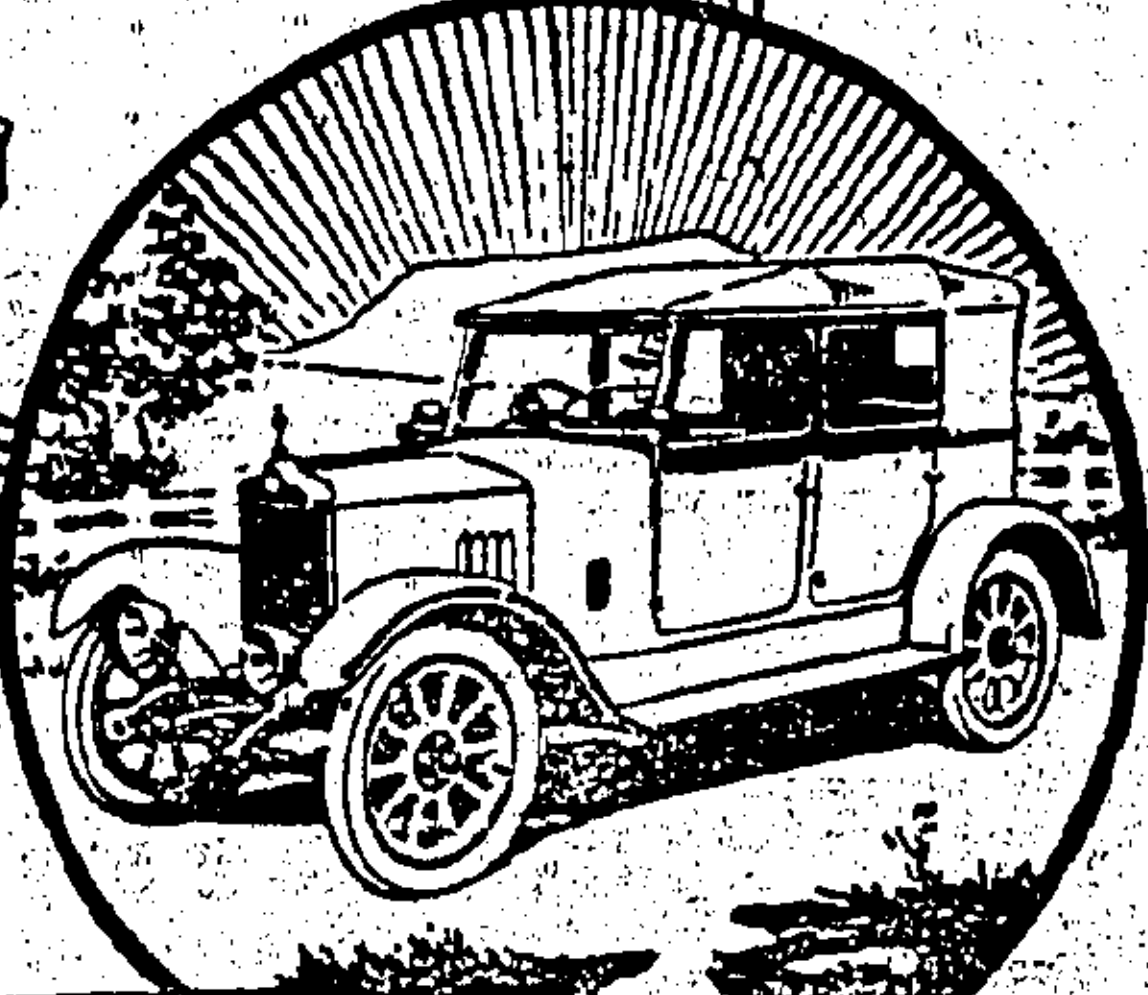
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISRAEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, November 11th.
One of the marked tendencies to be
noted both in the customs of smart Paris
and in the *couturiers'* salons is toward
sports. The horseback hour in the Bois
de Boulogne, which fell into disuse during
the war and has never been completely
revived, has become an automobile hour,
when each lady drives her own torpedo;
afternoon teas have been abandoned for
golf teas; tennis is tempting many a
young French miss into active life; and
mountain-climbing in January has become
de rigueur with the smart set. The result
is a large and decorative variety of
sports-clothes for many purposes, and,
strangely enough, the sports style threat-
ens to invade or change the style of
morning and street clothes. The very
prevalence of the women who drive their
own cars makes for a frequent appear-
ance of the wide, loose auto cloaks of
bright, plaid, or some heavy, woollen
material. The sports clothes are actu-
ally having a strong influence on the
mode.

Sports it was that first brought into
prominence the convenience of the jum-
per or muddy blouse with a separate
skirt. The basic formula of these gar-
ments is still being used, with variations
only in the details. They may be con-
sidered, in a sense, the keystone of
smartness. The sheath dress, ideally ex-
presses fashion's formula this year, but
actually the jumper and skirt achieve the
slender clinging line with even greater
perfection, adapting themselves grace-
fully to the idiosyncracies of different
figures. Given the formula of the jum-
per and the skirt, one may continue vari-
ations in the details of either and in the
material of both.

Plaid being the favourite material of
the year for sports wear, brings out the
greatest of simplicity in the details of
the garments which it goes to make. The
jumper formula is consequently frequent.
An excellent sports suit presents a plaid
skirt, side-pleated all the way around, a
plain jumper (matching the ground tone
of the plaid) with long sleeves which
fasten about the wrists with cuffs (for
all the world like a man's shirt), a couple
of pockets at the lower edge of the
jacket, a little collar (again like the mas-
culine shirt), and a front closing with
buttons down to the high waistline level.
There are masculine features to the gar-
ment, but the effect is feminine by its
proportions, the shirt-sleeves and cuffs
exaggerating the slenderness of femi-
nine wrists, the collar exaggerating the
smoothness and slimmness of the neck,
and the jumper, falling smoothly to the hips,
giving a smart, slender line.

Chanel, one of the most modern of the
Parisian *couturiers*, is especially gifted
in devising slight variations. Some of her
most successful costumes are of knitted
fabrics. A delightful costume is made of
one of the chiné tricot, mingling brown
and white threads. The skirt is plain
but introduces a group of side-pleats at
the left side-front, thus achieving the
straight effect without the tight effect.
The jumper is straight, with a little yoke
a mounting collar that can be buttoned
up to the chin or can be left open to well
below the collar-bone. The edges of the
tricot even the edges of the pleats are
bound with brown silk braid. If the
gown seems a little sombre, one wears a
coloured handkerchief hanging out of a
pocket or knotted about the throat inside
the dress collar. It is the use of such
little accessories, individually chosen to
fit the needs of each woman, that give
the smart, personal touch which means
so much in dressing.

Gayer, brighter colours are used for the
sports suits intended for wear in the
country at the winter resorts. Kasha,
a soft-textured material made from the
hair of the Kashmir goat, has offered
the *couturiers* many happy inspirations
by reason of the softness and pleasantness
of its surface, its suppleness, and the
subtle nuances which it shows in the
brighter tints. Raspberry red kasha has
had a great success this year, and goes
to make many of the convenient little
jumper costumes. A "Roman" striped
kasha, banded with colours that are alter-
nately bright and rich, furnishes a sug-
gestion for skirts with a front and back
panel of vertical stripes and sides which
match the bright tint of the jumper,
which is of a plain kasha. Kasha in
large checks of turquoise blue and white
goes to make a number of gay costumes
and is particularly appreciated for lin-
ings, where a coat will be white and the
gay checked lining will show either in
the revers or where the coat falls open.
The line of coat and sports coats is
particularly smart and practical this
year. The circular cut coat is most
eminently practical for the woman who
drives her own car, and the new cut has
eliminated the baggy effect which is the
worst characteristic of circular coats.
This new cut consists of a narrow back
to which circular front-pieces are joined.
This gives a smooth back, which is the
most approved thing in the way of
fashion, and a front which gives the
necessary room for working clothes,
trunks and the like with the feet, while
the full circular folds fall over the knees
loosely comfortable and much more
graceful than any narrow coat can be.
This cut is a great improvement over the
ripple back coat which, though it is
roomy, errs in being bunched and cum-
bersome, especially in the small space
afforded by automobile seats.

Another type of coat which is used a
great deal for travelling either by train
or by motor is long, and narrow, often
buttoning the full length in front. On to
the shoulders of this will be buttoned a
large circular cape (these capes are cut
in a half circle and fitted on the shoulders
with darts), which offers protection
against wind and rain and is most grate-
ful in effect. The buttons holding the
cape allow it to be removed or replaced
in a moment, and the large collar, mount-
ing about the throat and falling down
again to the shoulders, conceals the but-
tons. The variations possible in this
formula of the coat are practically in-
numerable. The cape, instead of being
full length, may be a small affair stop-
ping just short of the elbows. Sometimes two
short capes, one shorter than the other,
(Continued on next column.)

GRAND OPENING

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CHINA BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

MEDAL WORTH HAVING.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who en-
tered his eightieth year last month,
counts among his many well-earned de-
corations what is probably the only Ger-
manic medal an Englishman can hold with
pride, relates the *Morning Post*. Forty
years ago, when he was British Military
Attaché in Berlin, Lord Methuen, one
winter night, saved a would-be suicide
from a canal in the Tiergarten. He did
not know his action had become known
until, shortly after, on the eve of his
departure from Berlin, the Emperor Wil-
liam I. before the whole Court, present-
ed him with the Prussian Humane
Society's medal for saving life.

QUEEN'S DOLLS' HOUSE.

A special room has been set apart in
Windsor Castle for the reception of the
Queen's Dolls' House on its removal
from Windsor, and has been reconstruc-
ted and decorated in keeping with the
miniature palace. The house is being
transferred to Windsor in accordance
with the wishes of Queen Mary, in order
to give an opportunity to those who did
not see it at the Exhibition. When the
apartment is open to the public an ad-
ditional charge will probably be made to
visitors to the State apartments.

are used on the shoulder, this suggestion
coming from the costumes of Napoleon's
generals, so familiar in the historical
paintings of the time. Poiret gives an-
other variation in the shape of a short
jacket with a long cape attached, and
other *couturiers* are showing full-length
coats with hip-length capes.

A new type of long jacket has been
evolved especially for sports wear. It
is extensively used both in textiles and
in furs, and its line is as smart as it is
novel. It extends from the shoulders
well down on to the thighs, and some-
times even finishes just above the knees.
This length would lead one to suppose
that it actually is a three-quarter-length
jacket, but it keeps the character of a
jacket by its utter slenderness, often
narrowing below the hips, in effect, and
buttoning at its lower edge so that it pro-
vides just enough room for comfortable
walking. A handsome rainy-day suit uses
this type of jacket in a red and black
plaid, combining it with a thoroughly
waterproof skirt of black cloth. The
skirt, necessarily, is perfectly plain, and
consequently is a wrap-around model
which makes walking easy in spite of its
narrow effect. It is bound with red
braid, and under it is worn a pair of red
crepe de chine pasties, which finish
just below the knee with a hemstitched
hem. The coat, collar and cuffs are also
amusing, being trimmed with loops of
black crepe ribbon cut in swallowtail at
the ends, thus giving the effect of a
coarse, shiny fur. This is one of the sur-
prisingly practical fancies of the Paris
mode this season.

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The Finest Interior Wall Decoration
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Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
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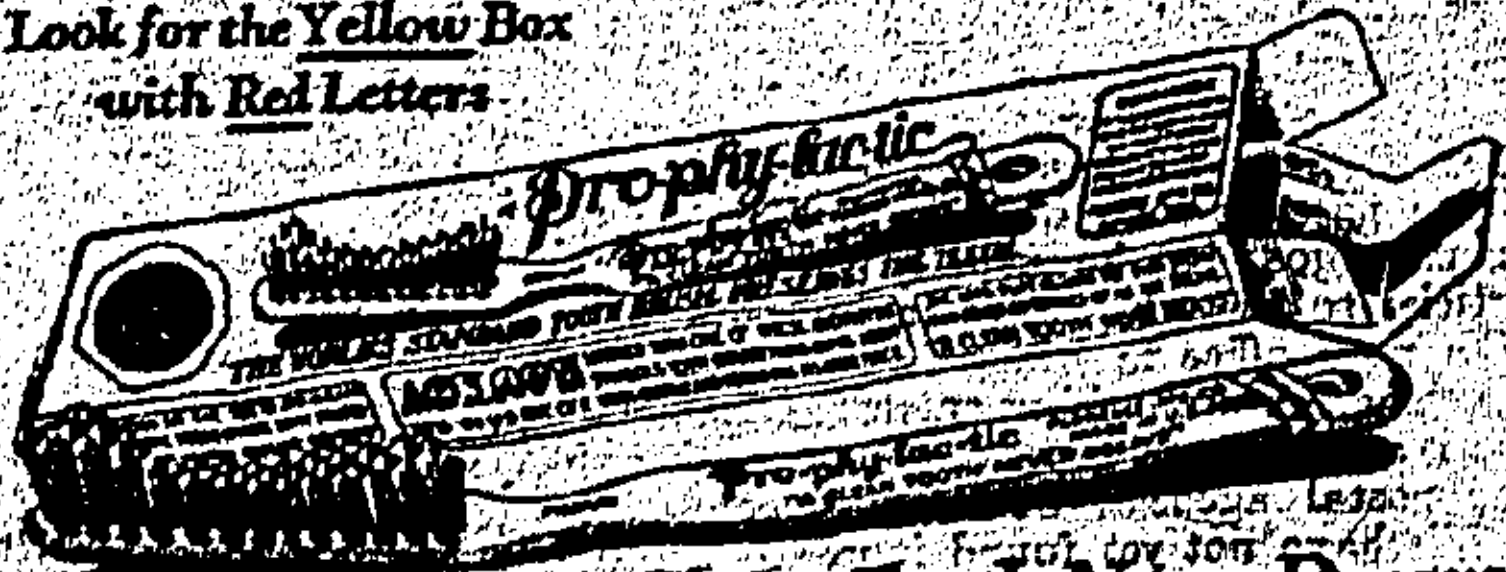
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and clean the teeth thoroughly. The curved
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ANGERS	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	4th Dec.	5th Jan., 1925	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	18th Dec.	19th Jan., 1925	18th Jan., 1925
ALBORE	1st Jan., 1925	2nd Feb., 1925	1st Feb., 1925
CHARTRELL	1st Jan., 1925	2nd Feb., 1925	1st Feb., 1925
PORTOIS	1st Jan., 1925	2nd Feb., 1925	1st Feb., 1925

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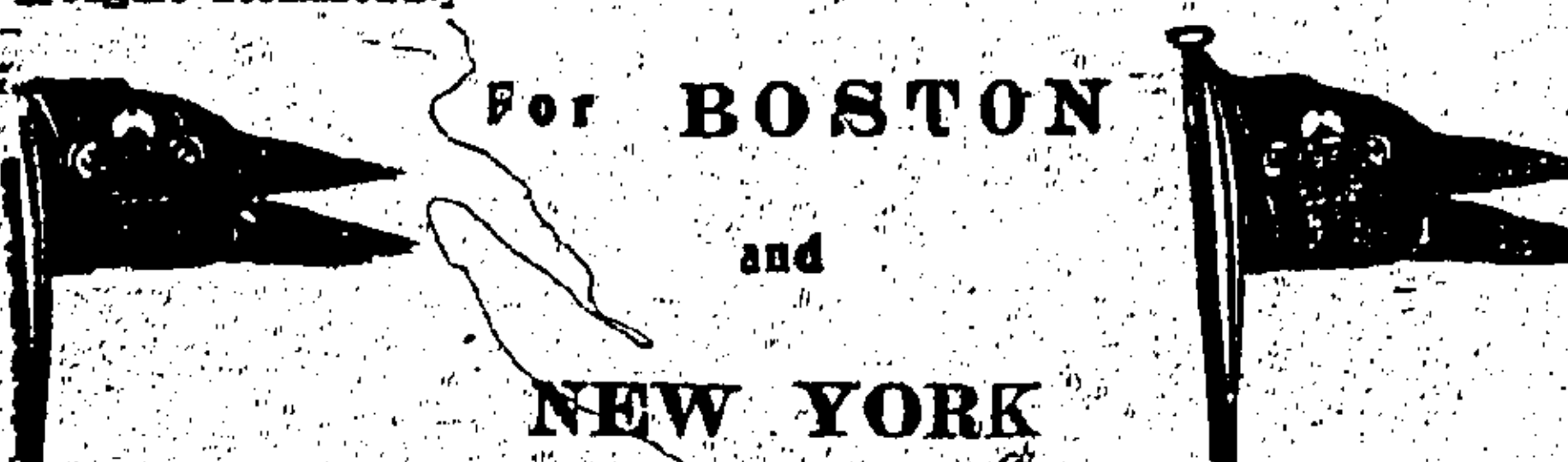
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	18th Dec., Noon	Marseilles & London
"SOUHAN"	8,896	24th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KHIVA"	8,133	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	21st Jan.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KALYAN"	8,118	24th Jan.	Mars. London, B'ham & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KASHMIR"	8,884	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUHAN"	8,896	18th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"KASHMIR"	8,884	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,884	18th Apr.	Mars. London, B'ham & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'ham.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKIWA"	8,500	21st Dec.	Singapore only
"TAKIWA"	8,500	5th Jan., 1925	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	8,500	18th Jan.	do.
"TAKIWA"	8,500	30th Jan.	do.

* Passenger and Cargo for Calcutta will be transhipped at Singapore.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	30th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb., 1925	Island, Coward, Sydney, Melbourne
"TANDA"	8,958	4th Mar.	do.

* Calls at Kolambagan.

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKIWA"	8,500	18th Dec.	Amoy, S'hai, Y'hai, Kobe & Osaka
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	18th Dec., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKIWA"	8,500	21st Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"TAKIWA"	8,500	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	do.

1925

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"DONGOLA"	8,083	7th Jan.	Kobe only
"TAKIWA"	10,000	10th Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,884	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKIWA"	8,500	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,884	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUHAN"	8,896	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,884	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Apr.	Moji & Kobe
"SARDINIA"	8,884	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	3rd May	do.
"KALYAN"	8,118	18th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	2nd May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passenger for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUANG"	On 11th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHENHAI"	On 11th Dec.	Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 11th Dec.	Noon
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 14th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th Dec.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHAI"	On 14th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUICHOW"	On 18th Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th Dec.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TIAN"	On 17th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LIVAN"	On 17th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKANG"	On 18th Dec.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 20th Dec.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 28.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bang, Thursday, 18, Rabaul & Aua. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	30th December, 10 a.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails about 10th December.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails about 3rd Jan., 1925

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMES).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALI ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 22nd December

S.S. "VENETIA" ... Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 22nd Jan., 1925.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 1st Feb., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 7th Jan., 1925.

S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 2nd Feb., 1925.

S.S. "VENETIA" ... Sails about 7th Feb., 1925.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails about 26th Feb., 1925.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 27th Mar., 1925.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMTALI" ... Sails about 31st December.

(Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports,

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039.

Agents.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

ORIENTED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

STRUTHERS & BARRY, MANAGING AGENTS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(23 days to San Francisco, 23 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST PARALON" ... Due Hongkong 12th Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Leave Hongkong 14th Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Leave Hongkong 25th Dec.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for

Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued

to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" ... Due Hongkong 20th Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" ... Leave Hongkong 21st Dec.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Due Hongkong 21st Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Leave Hongkong 22nd Dec.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FROM	Pin	Due
STRAITS	Bencoolen	11th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Yorbaico Maru	11th Dec.
Sumatra via Suva (Letters & Papers, London, 13th Nov., & Manila, 5th Nov.)	Macedonia	11th Dec.
STRAITS	Tairua	11th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Kanchoo	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Manila	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Suigang	12th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Jefferson	15th Dec.
MANILA	Tsuyama	15th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Kilano Maru	16th Dec.
STRAITS	Tango Maru	16th Dec.
JAPAN	Emp. of Asia	16th Dec.
MANILA	Fushimi Maru	18th Dec.
JAPAN	Pres. Monroe	2nd Dec.

U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI

FOR	FROM	DATE
Pakhoi Honolulu, U.S.A.	Limchow ...	Thursday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada & U.S.A.		Registration 8.45 A.M.
U.S.A. America, "Canada & U.S.A."		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow via SAN FRANCISCO ...	Taiyoo Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
San Francisco, 6th Jan, 1925.		10.30 A.M.
Straits	Saitan ...	12.30 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yan Oonstrater ...	3.30 P.M.
*Swatow and Amoy ...	ump. of Asia	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Hydrasoon	4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kuomg Yiny	
Shanghai and Wuchow		Friday, 12th
Shanghai and Japan ...	Macdonia	8.30 A.M.
Japan	Yoshino Maru	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Foo Ning ...	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Pfals ...	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and		Parcels, 12th, 4.00 P.M.
S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE		Saturday, 13th,
via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th	Mantua	Registration 9.45 A.M.
January, 1925.		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Japan	Tyikandi ...	1.00 P.M.
Straits and Colonies ...	Hoonoo	5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Mingwang ...	
Hoihow and Bangkok ...	Chenau ...	Sunday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kasio Maru	9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	Hangwang ...	Monday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius		Tuesday, 16th,
E. and S. Africa, Egypt and		Registration 9.45 A.M.
Europe via Marseilles—due Mar-	Hector ...	Letters 10.30 A.M.
seilles, 13th Jan, 1925.		10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Hingang ...	Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hooa	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central &		Parcels, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
S. America, & EUROPE via Victoria,	Pra. Jefferson	Wednesday, 17th,
B.C. due Victoria, B.C., 4th Jan,		Registration 8.00 A.M.
1925, and Europe via Siberia (Corre-		Letters 8.30 A.M.
pence, specially supercubed "Via		
Siberia") only	Tungo Maru ...	Registration 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia		Letters 9.00 A.M.
Thursday, 13th Dec.		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E.	Fushima Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
S. Africa, Egypt, and EUROPE		Letters 9.30 A.M.
via MARSAILLES due Marseilles,		9.00 A.M.
17th Jan, 1925.	Kago Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Tjikembang	10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Kidano Maru	
Shanghai and Japan ...		Friday, 19th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitching ...	Saturday, 20th, 3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pra. Grant	
Manila	Pra. Monroe	Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

HECTOR ...16TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
TERESIAS ...29TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
AUTOMEDON 5TH JAN. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
ELPENOR ...12TH JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

MENELAUS ...20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 CYC OPS ...25TH DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 TITAN ...20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 BELLEPHOPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 ...via Port Sudan.

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).
ACHILLES ...19TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PHILOCTETES 18TH JAN. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

(Via SUEZ or PANAMA).
 ...28TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 ... 8TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 ...28TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

HECTOR	...16TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	...23RD DEC.	Shanghai
TERESIAS	...29TH DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	...27TH JAN.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS	...10TH MAR.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
ANTENOR	...7TH APR.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

Passengers with limited baggage

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

		December 10th, 1944.	
ON LONDON.			
Telegraphic Transfer	...	2/4	
Bank Bills, on demand	...	2/4	7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...		
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2/4	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	...	2/4	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	2/5	
ON PARS.			
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,030	
Credit, 4 months' sight	...	1,180	
ON NEW YORK.			
Bank Bills, on demand	...	58	
Credit, at 30 days' sight	...	57	
ON BOMBAY.			
Telegraphic Transfer	...		167
Bank Bills, on demand	...		
ON CALCUTTA.			
Telegraphic Transfer	...		157
Bank Bills, on demand	...		
ON BANGALAI.			
Bank Bills, at sight	...		nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	...		144
ON YOKOHAMA.	On demand		111
ON MANILA.	On demand		101
ON SINGAPORE.	On demand		139
ON HAWAII.	On demand		nom.
ON HONGKONG.	On demand		nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	On demand		nom.
ON SOERABAYA.	On demand		78
OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying rate	...	8.24	
GOLD LIME, 100 fine, per ton	...	46.20	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	...	35/16	

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	\$500,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—			
Sterling	24,500,000
Silver	\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

—

Board of Directors:

W. I. PATTERSON, Esq.	Chairman
H. E. White, Esq.	Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Bath, Esq.	A. O. Lang, Esq.
R. W. Bell, Esq.	A. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. Cornpton, Esq.	T. G. Weall, Esq.
H. M. W. P. H. H. H. H.	G. M. Young, Esq.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. 133

INCORPORATED **ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.**

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£100,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. E. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1914. [S1]

(TAIWAN GINSEK.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1896.
Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 25,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 12,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Moji
CHINA—Canton, Kagi, Kankow, Keelung,
Nankin, Peking, Shichow,
Makow, Fusan, Suichow,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Takow, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Aik
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,
Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHER—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Borabays, Bencoolen, Malacca,
Rangoon, London, New York.

**LONDON CREDIT BANK, WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS, FRANCE**

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH
4, Des Voeux Road,
HONGKONG, 17th June, 1921.



HEAD OFFICE:
15 Greenwich Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,250,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Singha
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Dahli	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Deposits and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

H. C. WILSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. (30)

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS.**

Head Office: 86 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00

Canton	Nouveau	Yamaguchi
Djibouti	Papeete	Tiémou
Hankow	Peking	Touraine
Hankow	Phnom Penh	Yamaguchi
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

RAZEMES
IN (FRANCE) Comptoir National d'
comptes de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais

as New York: J. P. Morgan and
French-American Banking Cor-
poration; Guaranty Trust Co., of
York.

Hongkong, 10th March 1954.

Authorized Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00

on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

	Per annum.
For 8 months at the rate of 2 per cent.	
For 6 " " " " " " " "	4 " "
For 12 " " " " " " " "	5 " "

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Daifeng (Daisy)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Deqian	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
(Maiden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rio de	Tsingtau
	Janey	Vladivostok

HONGKONG, 27th October, 1934. [35]

VISITORS TO CANTON.
Should Purchase
A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER

PRICE	\$1.75
On Sale at—	
Hongkong:	"DAILY PRESS" Office.
"	Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, 1
"	Messrs. HENWELL & Co.
Canton:	Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co.

Established 1924
Hongkong Branch established 1900

Authorized Capital	Guineas	150,000.00
		(£12.50)
Paid-up Capital	"	80,000.00

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bencoolen,
Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djakarta,
Djakarta, The Hague, Koba, Palembang,
Ralis, Makassar, Medan, Singapore.

**LONDON BANKER:—NATIONAL
FINANCIAL BANK, LTD.**
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS ON EVE

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中
(Specially authorized by President
Mandate of the Republic of China
the 22nd of November, 1917.)

HONGKONG BRANCH.—The National Bank of China, Ltd., has branches in all the principal ports of the coast of China, and in the cities of Canton, Shanghai, and Hongkong. It also has branches in the cities of London, San Francisco, and New York, and in the cities of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton. It also has branches in the cities of London, San Francisco, and New York, and in the cities of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton.

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking
transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Security.
Special facilities for Home Exchanges.
TSUYEE F.
Manager.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1951.

1868